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NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1867.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

The North Carolina Reconstruction Bill.

Speeches of Mr. Raymond and Mr. Shellabarger.

Mr. Stevens Proposes to Withdraw the Bill.

Important Financial Discussion in Committee.

The Treasury Policy Set Forth by Mr. Morrill.

Discussion in the Senate on the Tariff Bill.

Progress of the Tax Bill in the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Stevens' Reconstruction Bill—Speeches of Mr. Raymond and Mr. Shellabarger—The Bill to be Abandoned—Personalities in the House—Colored Republicans—Small Arms in the War.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

Mr. Stevens' North Carolina Enabling Act coming up, that gentleman gave way to Mr. Raymond, of New-York, who addressed the House at some length, opposing the bill mainly because it did not provide for a Government for the States interested during the interregnum between the abolition of the present organizations and the establishment of the new Governments. He proclaimed his earnest belief that, although the President's policy might have been carried into effect beneficially without opposition, it can no longer be supported by those desirous of promoting the good of the country and safety of the Government. He advocated an enlargement of the Constitutional Amendment to provide for a greater centralization of power in the Government, so as to enable Congress to exert its powers for the more perfect protection of the rights of citizens. He announced his opinion to be that the reconstruction question is a matter outside of the Constitution, and that it cannot be settled now under any constitutional regulations, because that instrument was not framed to meet such emergencies. Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, followed with an elaborate rehearsal of the crimes of the rebellion, in which the Southern States are implicated, and opposed the passage of the bill because its provisions are not broad enough to secure its object. His speech was a forcible effort, replete with earnest denunciation of disloyalty and praise of Southern Unionists. It was evident that the bill, if it passed at all, would not receive a two-thirds vote, and would be killed by the veto which it would assuredly receive. For this reason, Mr. Stevens announced his intention to move to lay it on the table to-morrow.

PERSONALITIES IN THE HOUSE.

The morning hour in the House to-day was consumed by the passage of a resolution to include Tennessee in the benefits of the Agricultural College grants. The minority offered strenuous opposition to its passage unless the other Southern States were also included. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, while denouncing the President as a usurper, was interrupted by Mr. Cooper, of Tennessee, who charged him with falsehood. Mr. Kelley retorted by saying that the gentleman from Tennessee acted as Secretary of the President while the usurpation was being concocted, and that he received pay therefor; whereupon Mr. Cooper gave him the point-blank lie. Mr. Kelley asserted that if the money did not come from the President, it was paid by the Government. Mr. Cooper again attempted to speak, but was ruled out of order. It is probable that this affair will be made the subject of further consideration in the House, and the offender possibly reprimanded.

SMALL ARMS IN THE WAR.

The following report from Brevet Maj.-Gen. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, was sent to the House by the Secretary of Statistics of small arms used by the Government in the suppression of rebellion: Fabricated, 801,997 rifle muskets, calibre 58, at Springfield Armory, average cost $11 97; purchased of American manufacture, 393,961 breech-loading carbines, $22 73; 670,617 rifle muskets, calibre 58 Springfield model, $19 23; 54,117 muskets and rifles, calibre 58 Springfield model, $28 15; 359,449 revolving pistols, $15 92; 548 pistols of various kinds, $6 10. Purchased of foreign manufacture—10,251 carbines, muzzle loading, $6 90; 428,292 Enfield rifles, $20 07; 736,049 muskets and rifles of other kinds, $13 66; 12,874 revolving pistols, $16 57.

COLORED REPUBLICANS.

The Republican Association of the District at a meeting held last night, admitted several colored citizens as members, and proclaimed their intention to do so in case of every application. Their standard of membership being merely a requirement that applicants shall be Republicans in politics and of good moral character.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

The galleries were crowded to overflowing with visitors, attracted by the announcement in the morning papers of the debate, but were emptied very suddenly when the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. While in committee, Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, made an elaborate speech on the financial question, sustaining the policy of Secretary McCulloch, and embracing many important statistical statements.

REGISTRATION IN GEORGETOWN.

The registration of voters in Georgetown, D. C., is now proceding, preparatory to the municipal election, which will soon be held. It is probable that enough freedmen will be registered under the recent Suffrage Act to make a respectable Radical vote in opposition to the old *regimé*. It is said that quite a number of freedmen from Virginia and Washington have succeeded in placing their names on the lists.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Senate occupied the most of the day on the Tariff Bill, and did not reach any other matter of importance. They will probably conclude its consideration to-morrow.

ELECTIONS IN MARYLAND.

The Common Council of Baltimore have passed resolutions complimenting Hon. Hamilton Ward for securing the passage of the resolution passed by the House on Monday, ordering an investigation into the late elections in Maryland, and to-day a Committee appointed by the Council, presented Mr. Ward the resolutions in person.

THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee are devoting nearly all their time to the consideration of the Internal Tax bill, and incidently the question of contraction is also discussed. The report of the Committee on the latter subject is anxiously looked for, and will undoubtedly be against interfering with the present rate of retiring the greenbacks.

Troops Wanted in Arkan-sas—Pensions to the Soldiers of 1812—Contracts for Ordnance—The Gold, Tariff and Greenback Bills—The South American War—Our Mineral Resources—Army Bulletin.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

A letter from a high military source has been received here from Little Rock, Ark., stating that Gen. Ord's circular for the protection of freedmen and others under the Civil Rights Bill, is not carried out for want of adequate military forces, and a competent Court to try offenders when arrested. The worst sections of the State are the poor and thinly-peopled, remote from the United States forces, and in these the Federal authority is not regarded, because it has not been felt. The writer says the class of men in these sections, who have always resorted to brute force, were nearly all rebels, and to make them respect the United States authorities, there must be more military force. These facts have been brought to the attention of several Senators, and it is understood that Gen. Grant has ordered the requisite military assistance.

PENSIONS TO THE SOLDIERS OF 1812.

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, through Mr. Perham, its Chairman, made a report on the House Pension Bill referred to; from which it appears the Commissioner of Pensions, in reply to the question as to what amount of money will be required to give pensions to the surviving soldiers of the War of 1812, and to the widows of such as are deceased who are in necessitous circumstances, says: 527,654 soldiers were enlisted, and 296,916 served sixty days or more. Three-eighths of this last number were supposed to be alive in 1858. The number of surviving widows is estimaied at 23,196; this makes the total number of survivors 134,538, but it must be remembered that the table leaves out of the estimate 147,200 soldiers who served only one month, and 85,538 who served over one month, but assumed to be less than sixty days, which would add by the same calculation as in the table 87,277 soldiers, and 18,182 widows, making a grand total of 239,997 as alive in 1859. The bill under consideration gives pensions to all alike, irrespective of the length of service. The Commissioner estimates that the total amount of pensions for eight years would be $77,760,000. This includes only the amount to be paid to pensions under the bill. Add to this expense of disbursement, at $150,000 per annum of eight years, $1,200,000 and $300,000 estimated for extra expense in the Pension Bureau for say five years, 1,500,000, and the aggregate is $80,460,000, $17,280,000 of which would be due in 1867. Should the bill become a law the expenditure would, in the opinion of the Committee, be much larger than this estimate. From the facts presented, the Committee come to the following conclusion: Whole number of officers, soldiers and sailors who would be entitled to pensions under this bill, 160,000; annual expenditure, $14,400,000; aggregate expenditure from average of twelve years, $172,800,000; Commissioner's estimate for expense of agents, $1,200,000; extra expense for Pension Bureau for say five years, $15,000; making an aggregate of $175,500,000. The Committee commend the several facts reported to the consideration of the House.

CONTRACTS FOR ORDNANCE.

Gen. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, states in an official letter to the Secretary of War that no contract made subsequent to April 5, 1864, for the manufacture of rifles, carbines and pistols has been renewed, and none has been extended. With a few exceptions, no increase of price has been made upon any of these contracts, and if any of them have been sub-let it has been done without the authority of the Ordnance Bureau so far as can be ascertained from the records of the office.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

The Spanish Government is understood to have received very kindly the overtures of the Secretary of State for mediation in the South American war. That Government, however, had no official information of the result of the previous tender of mediation made by Great Britain and France.

THE TARIFF BILL.

It is evident there is to be a disagreement upon the tariff question. The Senate will pass its subsitute for the House bill during the present week, but the House will refuse to accept it, and call for the appointment of a Committee of Conference. It will be strongly opposed by the Treasury interest as too protective. It is now pretty well agreed that the House will steer clear of Mr. McCulloch's recommendation with reference to the contraction and too rapid payment of the public debt.

THE GREENBACK BILL.

The little Western National Banks are fighting hard against the Greenback and Sinking Fund Bill, while the larger city institutions are generally understood to acquiesce in the measure.

THE SINKING FUND BILL.

The Committee on Banking and Currency agreed to-day to report to the House for its action Representative Randall's bill to create a sinking fund and retire the national currency. The vote in Committee was five in favor of and three—namely, Representatives Pomeroy, Hooper and Defrees—against the bill. One member was absent. Two members of the Committee, who are in favor of the principle of the bill, will probably oppose it when it comes up for consideration, as they entertain doubts about the passage of the bill at this time.

THE GOLD BILL.

At the meeting of the Financial Committee of the Senate this forenoon the Gold Bill was taken up for consideration, but without any result being reached. A number of amendments have been proposed to the bill, and it is yet uncertain in what form it will be reported. It is thought probable something definite will be decided, so that a vote can be taken on Friday. The policy of allowing the Treasury gold to accumulate, instead of selling it occasionally, is said to have been settled upon, with a view to the more speedy resumption of specie payments.

OUR MINERAL RESOURCES.

The report of J. Ross Browne, Special Commissioner on the mineral resources of the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains, gives an estimate of the product for 1866 of gold and silver at $106,000,000 from California, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Nevada, Oregon and other sections.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

The National Academy of Science is in session at the Capitol, Prof. Henry in the chair. Distinguished scientific gentlemen from various parts of the country are present. The time to-day is devoted to the reception and reading of reports on different scientific subjects.

SPEAKER COLFAX'S RECEPTION.

Speaker Colfax's reception to-night was, as heretofore, attended by very many visitors, including persons of high official position. There was likewise a fine display of fashion. Universal happiness seemed to reign. These receptions are free, there being "no cards."

PACIFIC RAILROAD GOVERNMENT BONDS.

The Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, received yesterday $400,000 in United States six per cent. bonds, thirty years to run; the same having been received in the acceptance by the Government of six sections, twenty-five miles west of Fort Riley, Kansas, completed early in December.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

Leonard Hutch, late President of the exploded Merchant's National Bank, has been committed to jail in default of bail in the sum of $20,000, to answer to the indictment stated to have been found against him. Some few persons offered to become security, but were refused by the Court.

CONTRACTS BETWEEN FREEDMEN AND EMPLOYERS.

Maj.-Gen. Howard has issued the following circular to Assistant Commissioners of the Bureau under his command:

Hereafter, and until further orders, no fees or charges will be exacted by officers or agents of this Bureau, for services they may render in connection with contracts between freed people and their employers, either in the examination, approval, witnessing or registry of such contracts or otherwise. Please instruct your subordinates to comply with this requirement. Labor contracts should be in writing. If possible, persuade laborers and employers not to rely upon mere verbal contracts; they occasion much confusion. Bureau agents are required to do all in their power to secure fair contracts for the freed people, and in offering their services for that purpose, they should let it be understood that they will be rendered without charge to the parties concerned.

BUSINESS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

In the United States Supreme Court, to-day, the following cases were heard:

No. 118. Campbell, plaintiff in error, *vs.* City of Kenosha.—Municipal powers; argument concluded.

No. 119. Hausbrough and Harden, appellants, *vs.* Peck.—Equity; submitted.

Nos. 120, 121 and 123. Bradley, claimant, *vs.* The Corn Exchange Inland Navigation and Fire Insurance Company; Woodworth, appellant, *vs.* Same.—Second case Admiralty collision; argued.

No. 125. Maude, Baum & Klauber, plaintiffs in error *vs.* The People of the United States in the Territory of Nevada.—Territorial taxes. Submitted.

No. 124. Townsend et al., plaintiffs in error *vs.* Greeley.—Ejectment. Submitted, on record, with leave to counsel to file printed argument within ten days.

To-morrow, Friday, is set apart for motions.

ARMY BULLETIN.

By an order of the War Department the fifteen bands authorized by section 7 of the act approved July 28, 1866, the stations of which are designated in General Orders No. 87 of Oct. 22, 1866, from this office, will be uniformed as follows: Those at West Point, Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, Richmond, Va.; Charleston, S. C.; Louisville, Ky.; Nashville, Tenn.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Little Rock, Ark.; New-Orleans, La., and the harbor of San Francisco, Cal., in the prescribed dress for infantry. Those at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; San Antonio, Texas; Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, in the prescribed dress for cavalry. Those at Fort Adams, R. I.; Fortress Monroe, Va., in the prescribed dress for artillery.

The following special order has been issued from the headquarters of the army:

The Superintendent-General of Recruiting Service will prepare detachments of convenient size of the recruits which are or may from time to time become disposable at the general depots, and forward them successively under proper charge to the regiments hereinafter mentioned, serving in the Department of the Platte, until each regiment is filled in the order named. First, Eighteenth United States Infantry, at Fort Casper, Dacotah Territory, 190 recruits required. Second, the Twenty-seventh United States Infantry, Fort Philip Kearney, Dacotah Territory, 125 recruits required. Third, the Thirty-sixth United States Infantry, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, 220 recruits required. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation. Col. W. W. Rogers, for some time on duty in the Freedman's Bureau as Assistant Adjutant-General, has been appointed First Lieutenant in the Fourteenth Infantry, and honorably mustered out of the volunteer service.

PERSONAL.

Representative Wright, of New-Jersey, who has been absent for several weeks on account of inflamatory rheumatism, appeared in his seat to-day.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

Petitions were presented and referred for increased tariff; for the increase of pay of officers, and against the curtailment of the currency.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill supplementary to the act to prevent and punish smuggling, (which was published in yesterday's proceedings,) and which was considered by unanimous consent and passed.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. Conness called up the bill recently introduced to grant aid for the construction of the San Francisco Central Pacific Railroad.

It grants the right of way through public lands and gives the Company every alternate section of land on its route, and is in general terms similar to other railroad bills in its provisions.

Mr. Stewart said this was a very slight aid to a very important road from San Francisco Bay to Sacramento. It granted but 29,000 acres of land and no money, and the company could have none of the land until the road was finished. There were two Companies organized, and the one first constructing the road was to have the land.

Mr. Edmunds moved to postpone further consideration of the bill until to-morrow, as he wished to examine it.

Mr. Conness said he had no objection to that, and it was postponed.

ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War to know if any officers appointed under the Regular Army Bill of last Summer have failed to join their regiments; if so, to furnish their names, rank and regiment, with the causes why they have not joined their command.

CERTIFICATES OF ELECTION.

Mr. Cattell presented the credentials and certificates of election of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, chosen by the Legislature of New-Jersey to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Wright. Mr. Frelinghuysen has, up to this time, held his seat by appointment of Gov. Ward. He came forward and took the oath of office under his credentials.

THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. Wade, from the Committee on Territories, reported a substitute for the bill amendatory of the act providing a temporary government for the Territory of Montana, which defines the powers of the Probate Courts of the Territory, and legalizes the public acts of the second and third sessions of the Legislative Assembly until approved or disapproved by the next regular session of the Legislature. Further, that none of the private acts of the said bodies shall be declared in force until approved by the Legislature at the next session. Provides for the apportionment of the Territory for Legislative Districts; repeals the act which provides for an appeal or writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States from the Supreme Court of said Territory, or any Judge or Court thereof, upon any writs of *habeas corpus*, involving questions of personal freedom. Fixes the salaries of territorial officers, and repeals the act which provides that the Territories of Dakota and Montana shall be one Surveyor-General's district.

VIRGINIA TAXES.

Mr. Van Winkle, from the Committee on Finances, reported a joint resolution suspending the collection of direct taxes in Virginia, with the House amendments, and with a further amendment providing that on ascertaining the quota of West Virginia of the tax imposed by the act of 1861, the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to charge the said State with such proportion of the said tax as the value of the real estate of the counties now comprising the State of West Virginia, bears to the value of the then whole State of Virginia, and by striking out section six of the House amendment, and changing the joint resolution to an act.

PRE-EMPTION OF TOWN SITES.

Mr. Stewart introduced a bill for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands which shall be settled upon as a town site, and therefore not subject to entry under the agricultural preëmption laws. It shall be lawful for the corporate authorities or the Judge of the County Court to enter at the proper land-office at the minimum price, and the land so settled and occupied in trust for the use of the occupants thereof, provided that the land to be so entered shall include only such as is actually occupied by such city or town, and to be made in conformity with the legal subdivision of the public lands, and where the inhabitants number one hundred and less, the entry shall not exceed 320 acres; over 200, 640 acres; over 1,000, 1,280 acres.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

TEMPORARY CLERKS IN THE TREASURY.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Finance Committee, reported the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill, with but few amendments. It adds for temporary clerks in the Treasury Department fifty thousand dollars, with authority for the classification of the same by the Secretary, and for contingent expenses of bureau of statistics, $4,000; for facilitating telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, $40,000. The section appropriating money to pay the increased compensation voted by the House during the Thirty-ninth Congress to its clerks, &c., is stricken out, and a section added increasing the pay of the watchmen at the Treasury Department after July 1, 1867, to $900.

SUPREME COURT MARSHAL.

Mr. Wade introduced a bill to provide for the allotment of the members of the Supreme Court among the Circuits, and for the appointment of a Marshal for the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which authorizes the Chief-Justice to make allotments as above, during the recess the Chief-Justice to continue until the next session of the Supreme Court, and further provides for the appointment of a Marshal by the Court, on nomination of the Chief-Justice, at a salary of $3,500, and defines the duties of said Marshal. Also that the Supreme Court shall appoint a United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, in place of such officer now appointed by the President. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff Bill came up at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Grimes took the floor and delivered a written speech against the bill. The man who opposed this measure, he said, may expect to be slandered. The protectionists have already poured out the vials of their wrath against any man who opposes it. Threats of political ostracism have been made against those who do not believe this bill to be for the best interests of the country. That portion of the public press which has been subsidized to their interests is rife with charges that the capital is thronged with free-traders, and that British gold is being used to defeat American interest, and every man is condemned who would inquire before he would vote. We know what all this means, and so far as I have the ability I am resolved that the people also shall know what it means. It means that two or three large manufacturing interests of the country are not satisfied with the enormous profits of the last six years, and are determined, at whatever it may cost, to put more money in their pockets. To this end they have persuaded some and coerced other manufacturing interests to unite in a demand for what they call protection to American labor, but what some other people, with more truth, call robbery of American labor and agriculture. It means that the men who are interested in the passage of the bill are bent upon taking the legislation of the country into their own hands; that they are unwilling that there should be free inquiry into the subject; that, conscious of the interested motives of their own action, they cannot conceive it possible that we should act from different motives. Knowing the venality of their own editors, they cannot think of such a thing as an independent, manly, American editor. This mad-dog cry of "British gold" and interested motives passes by me like the idle wind.

Mr. Grimes then proceeded to examine and condemn the details of the bill. It was not, he said, a bill to raise revenue. It would decrease the revenue and destroy the commerce of the country. It would injure the agriculturists it pretended to protect. It was unjust to the agricultural interests of the West. It protected wool manufacturers and operated against wool growers.

At the conclusion of Mr. Grimes' speech, the question was upon the amendment of Mr. Edmunds, to put books, maps and charts, imported for the use of public and college libraries, literary societies, &c., upon the free list.

Mr. Hendricks opposed the amendment on the ground that taxes should be borne by all alike in times like the present.

Mr. Sumner advocated the amendment. Under the existing laws the provision was always in force.

The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 23 yeas to 13 nays.

Mr. Sumner offered an amendment to put maps and charts and engravings executed prior to 1840 on the free list. Mr. Sumner said these articles could not come in competition with the manufacturers of this country.

Mr. Fessenden said that the Committee had made a difference in the tariff on those articles manufactured before the year 1840. They had put a low rate of duty upon them, but were not willing to let them in free of charge.

Mr. Williams was opposed to the exemption of luxuries while the necessaries of life were so heavily taxed.

Mr. Conness would like to have the country in the enjoyment of the exemption contained in Mr. Sumner's amendment, but he could not vote for it while the country had to be taxed, as now, to pay the expenses of the Government. The amendments were disagreed to.

Mr. Sumner moved to amend by placing books published prior to 1840 on the free list.

Mr. Lane opposed the amendment. He was opposed to any exemptions.

PENSION AGENTS.

The disagreement of the House on the Senate's amendments to the bill in relation to the appointment of Pension Agents was announced. The Senate insisted and agreed to the Conference Committee called for by the House.

AMENDMENT TO THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. Sumner's amendment to the Tariff Bill was discussed by Messrs. Fessenden, Sumner and others, and was then disagreed to by a vote of 5 yeas to 32 nays.

Mr. Sumner moved to amend by placing scientific and mathematical instruments and apparatus, imported in good faith for any public, scientific or collegiate institution, on the free list. It was disagreed to.

Mr. Kirkwood moved to amend the bill by reducing the duty on lumber used for fencing purposes. He had not yet made up his mind, he said, how he should vote upon the passage of the bill.

Mr. Chandler hoped to see the duty on lumber increased instead of reduced. Lumber was the product of labor, and could not be sufficiently protected under the existing tariff.

The amendment of Mr. Kirkwood was disagreed to.

Mr. Wade moved to increase the duty on linseed or flaxseed from sixteen cents in the printed bill to twenty-three cents per bushel, and spoke in favor of his amendment as necessary to the protection of the agricultural interests.

Mr. Frelinghuysen said that it was his intention to move to amend so as to make the duty on linseed twenty cents instead of sixteen cents, and on the oil thirty-five cents instead of twenty-three.

Mr. Fessenden spoke at some length against the proposed amendments, defending the provisions of the bill as reported by the Committee on the subject.

Mr. Wade resumed the floor in advocacy of his amendment.

Mr. Morgan opposed any increase in the duty on linseed.

After further debate by Messrs Fessenden, Sherman and Frelinghuysen, the amendment of Mr. Wade was disagreed to.

Mr. Frelinghuysen moved to amend by increasing the duty on linseed or flax-seed to 20 cents per bushel, and on linseed oil from 23 to 30 cents per gallon. This was debated by Messrs. Williams and Cattell.

Mr. Howe called for a division on Mr. Frelinghuysen's amendment.

Mr. Sprague said this was a commercial tariff made in the interest of the importers. Instead of an increase there was a reduction of 25 per cent. from the present tariff on cotton goods and a similar reduction on linen goods. He said he was here to denounce thistariff as a commercial tariff, and a reduction instead of an increase.

Mr. Fessenden said it was a queer kind of a commercial tariff.

The amendment of Mr. Frelinghuysen was adopted.

Mr. Dixon moved to add fire arms and shovels to the twenty-first section, so as to allow a drawback on these articles when exported.

The Senate then, at 5 o'clock P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Hale, from the Committee on Retrenchment, offered a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to present before the bar of the House James F. Tracy, who had been duly summoned to appear and testify before that Committee, but had refused or neglected to do so; which was adopted.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Kasson, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian Appropriation Bill, and it was made the special order for Tuesday next.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Mr. Scofield introduced a bill for the holding of a United States Circuit Court in Erie, Penn., which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

WAGONS, HARNESS, &C.

On motion of Mr. Defrees, the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the propriety of placing on the free list wagons, wagon poles, harness, common bedsteads, chairs and tables.

BOUNTY BILL.

Mr. Schenck gave notice that he would to-morrow, or Saturday, report the Bounty Bill, and ask to have it put on its passage.

SOLDIERS OF 1812.

Mr. Perham, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made a report to accompany a bill to pension the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, which was ordered printed.

DOCUMENTS FOR MEMBERS.

On motion of Mr. Wentworth, it was ordered that all documents printed by order of the present Congress, and actually ready for distribution before the first Monday of December next, shall be distributed as heretofore to the members of the present Congress.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES IN TENNESSEE.

The House then proceeded, as the business of the morning hour, to the call of Committees for reports.

Mr. Bidwell, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a joint resolution to extend the provisions of the Agricultural Colleges Act to Tennessee.

Mr. Le Blond did not see why there should be an exception made in favor of Tennessee, or why all the States lately in rebellion should not be embraced within the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Maynard protested against his State being put on a comparison with the States that are not represented in Congress. It stood upon an entirely different footing, legally, morally and politically.

Mr. Stokes also took the floor in defence of Tennessee, referring to the action of the Tennessee Legislature yesterday, striking out of the Constitution and laws the word white, and placing colored people on the same political footing as other citizens. The Government of Tennessee was now in the hands of her loyal people, and, by the God who made him, it would be kept there! [Manifestations of applause.]

Mr. Le Blond inquired on which side the gentleman (Mr. Stokes) stood in view of the Duncan letter, in which he had declared that he was for the patriot Davis, and against the tyrant Lincoln.

Mr. Stokes replied that that letter was the only word of his that any man can put his finger on as evidence that he had ever deviated from the track. That letter was written on the 10th of May, and on the 12th of May he (Stokes) took the stump in favor of Lincoln and the Government. He had fought out of the Duncan letter, as the gentleman (Le Blond) ought to have done out of his Copperhead connections. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

The Speaker lectured the spectators in the crowded galleries, and instructed the assistant doorkeepers to remove any persons who manifested approbation or dissent. He also hoped the members themselves would set a good example to the galleries. The respect due to the House must be observed both by members and spectators.

Mr. Stokes resumed his remarks in the direction in which he had been speaking when the interruption took place, but Mr. Spalding made the point of order, that the discussion was not pertinent to the issue. The Speaker sustained the point of order.

Mr. Stokes thus cut off in his oratory, contented himself with announcing that when the time for action came again, he would be found on the same side and in the saddle again, as he had been for over two years, and he did not care how soon the time should come. ("Bosh," sneered Randall, of Pennsylvania, scornfully on the Democratic side of the House.)

The debate was continued and the joint resolution was supported by Messrs. Bidwell, Donnelly, H. Griswell, Kelley and Cooper.

Mr. Donnelly moved an amendment in the shape of a proviso that the land granted should be held by the State of Tennessee, subject to the condition that no person should ever be employed as a professor or teacher in such Agricultural College, who ever held military or civil office under the Confederate Government, or under the rebel State government of Tennessee. Adopted.

SHARP PERSONALITIES.

After the previous question was seconded, five minutes were allowed to Mr. Chanler, who favored the extension of the bill to all the States of the South.

Mr. Cooper, in noticing a remark of Mr. Kelley, denouncing Andrew Johnson as a usurper, said that, if he were permitted by parliamentary decorum, he would reply to him in the language of Marmion,

"Lord Angus, thou hast lied."

Mr. Kelley, who appears not to have heard the words of Mr. Cooper, rose after Mr. Chanler had sat down, and said he had been informed by those sitting around him that the gentleman from Tennessee had made some offensive allusion to him. That gentleman was, while the usurpation was being plotted, the confidential and paid agent of the usurper. He knew all the secrets of the usurpation, and if conscience had not been extinguished in him, it would not permit him to deny the charge he (Kelley) had made of usurpation.

Mr. Cooper replied: "I was the confidential friend of the President of the United States, and I glory in the fact, but not one dollar of his money has been handled by me, and when the gentleman from Pennsylvania says I was the paid agent of Mr. Johnson, he lies again." [Sensation.]

The Speaker knocked with his hammer and called him to order.

Mr. Kelley—I know it was not Andrew Johnson's own money that the member from Tennessee handled; it was our money—the money of the people of the United States. The member from Tennessee was a member of Mr. Johnson's household, and was paid for his services, but I will not bandy words with him.

Mr. Jenckes made the point of order that this discussion was not in order, having no reference to the subject before the House.

The Speaker sustained the point of order, and this personal altercation was stopped.

The joint resolution was then passed without a division, and Mr. Donnelly's amendment was adopted by a vote of 113 to 35.

MR. STEVENS' RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The House proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Stevens' Reconstruction Bill.

SPEECH OF MR. RAYMOND.

Mr. Raymond addressed the House on the bill. He held that some aspects of the great controversy had been practically settled by the various expressions of public sentiment through the Press, through Congress, through public assemblages all over the land, and especially through the verdict at the polls in the last elections. One of the points thus settled was, that the people were not willing to accept as a basis of adjustment and restoration what had been put forward as the policy of the President of the United States. They were not willing that the States recently in rebellion should resume their portion of political power as members of the Union. He himself had concurred in the President's opinion as to the restoration of those States, and he still thought that if that course had been taken in the early period of the discussion it would have conduced largely to heal all the troubles of the body politic. But, because he had believed that to be the best policy then, he did not mean to maintain that it was the best policy now, any more than a physician who had prescribed a gargle for a sore throat at the early stage of the trouble, should continue that treatment after the disease had assumed a serious aspect. He thought the people had decided more nearly than they had decided anything, that the Constitutional Amendment of last session was the wisest and best basis of adjustment, of which the question in its present aspect was susceptible. He thought the people had also decided then that they would rather trust to Congress to adjust the subject and restore the States to the Union than trust to the Executive of the United States. The people had trusted, not so much to any particular plan of Congress, as to the presumed wisdom and justice and patriotism and good sense of their representatives; and they would require that whatever Congress might do should be characterized by wisdom, by patriotism, and by good sense. Mr. Raymond then proceeded to examine the principal points in Mr. Stevens' bill and of Mr. Ashley's substitute. He held that the Governments organized in the late rebel States were actually existing *de facto* governments, and were absolutely necessary for the protection of society there. The Government of the Czar of Russia or the King of Dahomey was better for the people of the Southern Territory than no Government at all, which was simply chaos, another word for ruin. He submitted that the establishment of martial law would give no additional protection to life and property in the South, because it would depend for its execution on the President, and if he did not execute the Freedmen's Bureau Bill or the Civil Rights Bill, how could they calculate on his executing martial law? Referring to the provisions of the bill, which declare that any abrogation or change of the conditions imposed would cause a forfeiture of representation in Congress, he expressed his conviction that if those States were in the Union under and by virtue of the Constitution, Congress would have no shadow of right for forfeiting their representation, and if the Constitution were abolished binding on Congress, it could not enact into a law the bill now proposed. There were men, however, who held that Congress might act without reference to the Consitution on the subject. That view had been cogently set forth in a letter published by Judge Conkling, of New-York. On the other side, the Supreme Court had declared that the Constitution, as interpreted by it, was and must be the supreme law for the whole people—for rulers and for people—under all circumstances, in peace and in war, and that none of its provisions could at any time be abrogated or transcended. He was not prepared to assent fully to the declaration of Judge Conkling, but he also thought that the opinion of the Supreme Court carried, perhaps, a stronger statement of the real facts of the case than was warranted. Occasions might occur, and frequently had occurred, where the authority of the nation should be exerted transcending the Constitution. The acquisition of Louisiana was an instance of that. Another instance was the abolition of the United States Bank. Another was, according to Chancellor Kent, the war with Mexico. But the people had acquiesced in the results. All great convulsions brought certain changes in the spirit and sentiment and will of nations, and those changes demanded recognition, and would have it in one form or another. He thought that in the case of this country those changes might be to a certain extent definitely specified. He had no doubt that the will of the nation to-day was that there should be some provision in the Constitution more effective than any that yet existed to establish equality of rights of all men—an absolute equality of civil rights and an equality of political rights, either now or as soon as may be. He thought the nation demanded an absolute guarantee against future attempts at secession. One objection that he had to the Constitutional Amendment submitted last session was that it did not embody all the guarantees which he thought the nation required. He had been very reluctant to tamper with the Constitution. He had believed that if taken in its present letter and interpreted in the spirit of the dominant sentiment it would be adequate for all future emergencies. He thought so still, but the people demanded some security and demanded that those provisions should be inserted in the written law which already existed in the unwritten law of the Republic. He thought the nation demanded that hereafter if any State seceded or attempted to secede or entered into a compact or combination with any other State or States for the purpose of attempting to secede, it should be distinctly and plainly stated in the Constitution that such State should thereby forfeit all share of power in the government of the republic. He thought it the duty of Congress to propose an amendment to that effect. One of his objections to the bill under discussion was that it provided no guarantee forever, and for the simple reason that it was merely a law and did not touch even the Constitution by which Congress was governed. There was nothing stable in it. The Supreme Court might annul it to-morrow; another Congress might repeal it. The nation demanded something more thorough, more definite, more fundamental, more radical than anything either in the Constitutional Amendment or in the proposed bill. This bill would simply implant in every Southern State a revolutionary Government. There would be two Governments in each State, then, contending for ascendency, and it was impossible that they should not come into collision. It might be said that the power of the nation would be exerted to sustain the one now to be organized. But who would wield that power? The President, not Congress. Looking at this bill from a practical point of view, it was plain that its enactment would simply organize a new conflict in every one of those Southern States. This bill, therefore, would perpetuate strife, and nothing more. Gentlemen on the other side contended that the policy of the Republican Party tended to consolidate the Government. He was free to admit that he thought the war had developed in the nation a sentiment favorable to some further extension of the power and authority in the General Government. The consolidation of Governments was going on all over the world, so that it was not a sentiment peculiar to the American people. People were becoming in favor of strong Governments everywhere, as instanced in the recent history of France, Italy, Germany and the British North American provinces; but consolidation should be kept within limits and watched with a jealous care. Instead of passing this bill and attempting to patch up a temporary arrangement with the Southern States, which would, after all, not answer the national demands, but would only answer certain party exigencies or party aspirations, and certain desires of individuals to carry out theories of government—aside from that, he thought this bill would answer no good purpose. He thought the Constitutional Amendment should be pressed on all the States, and that in addition to it another amendment should be offered for their acceptance, providing that if any State should hereafter attempt to secede, it would forfeit its representation in Congress. He believed that such a proviso would meet the acquiescence of the nation. He did not think the failure of the Southern States to adopt the pending Amendment resulted so much from an unwillingness to give guarantees as against the disfranchising section. He disagreed with his friend from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Scofield,) who recently denounced the Secretary of State as a perfidious old man, because he had not proclaimed the Constitutional Amendment adopted, because it had been ratified by three-fourths of the States represented in Congress. He thought the Secretary had acted according to his own interpretation of the Constitution, and if he was not right Congress should pass a law settling that question. If Congress had a regular policy, why was it not enacted into law? The people might well say to Congress as Hamlet said to the murderer in the mock play: "Leave off your damnable faces and begin." Why did not Congress enact measures as well as propose them? He was prepared either to coöperate with Congress and vote with the majority for such measures as he could support, or to submit and be out-voted by the majority. The state of public affairs was complicated and required immediate and definite action by Congress. The condition of the country required it. The feeling of the nation required it. The people demanded it. He was not frightened by any prospect of further strife and collision, although he should deprecate it as an injury to the country and a check to its prosperity. He believed, however, that if strife did come, the nation would emerge out of it strong, hearty, free, preserving its liberties as a republic, and enforcing its respect on all the nations of the earth by the strength, the self-command, the adherence to substantial justice and right which it would never cease to exhibit.

Mr. Shellabarger followed in a speech in support of the bill. Referring to the proposition to enfranchise the negroes, he said: If this Goverement abandoned to their fate the men of the South who stood by the country when it so much needed friends there, who proved their love to the country when that meant to die, and should yield them up to the control of those who had been in arms against the Government, then the time would come when the Latin sentence, "*Dulce et decorum est p[illegible] Patria mori,*" would not apply to this country.

Mr. Stevens said he did not regret the length of time spent in debate on this bill, but he found such diversity of opinion on his side of the House upon any question of reconstruction, that if he did not change his mind, he should relieve the House of any question with reference to it, and would to-morrow call it up and move to lay it on the table.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

On motion of Mr. Trimble, the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the tax on cotton; also allowing cotton to be removed to market without bond.

Mr. Payne, from the Committee on Militia, reported a bill to provide for organizing and disciplining the militia, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. Laflin, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print extra copies of the report of the Committee on Invalid Pensions on the subject of the Soldiers of the War of 1812. Adopted.

THE NORFOLK RIOT.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War, relative to the riot in Norfolk, Va., on the 16th of April, 1866. Also relating to the imprisonment of Rev. Wm. Foucher, a missionary to the freedmen. Referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs.

PROTESTANT CHURCH AT ROME.

On motion of Mr. Dodge, the President was requested to communicate information in reference to the removal of the Protestant Church, meeting at the American Embassy at Rome.

PETITION RELATIVE TO THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. O'Neil presented a petition, unanimously signed by manufacturers of cotton and woolen fabrics in Philadelphia, praying that the burden of taxation may be lessened, that the per cent. tax on goods may be repealed, and that a drawback of 3 per cent. per pound on cotton may be refunded to the manufacturers; that all articles of luxury not produced in the United States may be taxed, and that there may be speedy action on the part of Congress on the Tariff and Tax Bills, so that the mills and factories may be in full operation.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—FINANCIAL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Welker in the chair, and was addressed on the financial question by Mr. Morrill.

SPEECH OF MR. MORRILL.

Mr. Morrill—Mr. Speaker, much needless disputation is avoided by a precise definition and limitation of the terms employed to express propositions. If those who advocate specie payments and those who favor paper money would fix accurate bounds to the meaning of their words they might be found apart, but not so far apart as they themselves suppose. Those who are for resumption do not mean forthwith, and those who are against it do not mean non-resumption forever. Let them explain their positions and they would be nearer together than they now are; but while they indulge in loose talk they are as wide asunder as the poles. It is true, resumption of specie payments by the Government cannot be obtained until there is some curtailment in the circulation of the legal-tender notes, say $200,000,000, nor perhaps until by stiffening the tariff we check the outgoing of California gold. But when resumption does occur it will at once unlock a large amount of specie hitherto withdrawn from circulation, and, prices being also reduced, a less amount of currency will be required. No disastrous effects need follow if the people and the Secretary of the Treasury only exercise a common prudence. All expect the country to face resumption at some time; and it is after all but a question as to what time will be the best and productive of the least amount of inconvenience. The men who have faith in the resurrection of gold and silver say we shall never have a better time than now. Those who have felt the fructifying effect of a flood of paper money—its first glow of expanding prices and its quiet mode of sealing debts—believe its potency inexhaustible, and demand that the flood shall never subside. For my own part, I am persuaded if we start now we shall not reach the goal of resumption any earlier than the most devoted patrons of an exclusively paper-money system would wish. In a season when prices have universally risen it is a matter of congratulation that the value of man has risen most of all. Skilled labor—the hand guided by educated brains and a free will—is appreciated. The world begins to find room for all her children, and never will good and willing workmen be forced to beg for employment. Whether paid in paper or gold, the wages of man the world over will rule higher for every slave that has been emancipated. On the return of specie payments the rank of labor will be more than relatively maintained. Finance seems to be a subject which inspires all men, and each one is persuaded of the infallibility of his own gospel. The financial condition of no nation or individual is ever so sound that it may not be improved; and if admitted to be unsound the volunteer doctors and the wet and dry nurses, painfully prolific, propose remedies more to be dreaded than any malady. It is curious, too, to observe what progress is made in the science of wealth. Classic standards are no longer authority, and two and two no longer make four. To appreciate this progress one must turn his back upon Franklin and Hamilton and Gallatin. They believed that labor created wealth and that the public debt could be paid only by proper taxation. The new school, however, trusts much to the miraculous efficacy of paper currency. Hand in hand with that, the laborer is taught that he can earn as much in six hours as he once earned in ten or twelve, or that if he is worthy of the age he need not work at all. Again, that with this invention diligently used, taxation, always a great bore, may be handed over to posterity or any party who likes it. I regret that I have no such pleasing theories and no such delusive nostrums. I have no dream that we can add to the wealth of the country by any contrivance unaccompanied by honest labor, nor that we can long maintain public credit without taxes or by faith without works. Let us rather strive to give to labor its largest constant remuneration, and equally strive to sustain the Government by the smallest amount of taxation. While some of the ablest intellects in France and England are seeking a road by which to escape the evils—the losses and hazards—of even a mixed currency, while they are becoming bullionists pure and simple, we have some men who should be statesmen studying schemes by which to perpetuate the prodigal use of that Government paper which was engendered by a gigantic war. A speech on financial questions, bestudded with facts and figures, I know possesses few attractions compared with the many immediate and remote problems that arise on the great topic of reconstruction, and yet the subject is now one of even more pressing importance. If the sinners of the South can afford to delay repentance, we can afford to wait. I shall not ask any one here to adopt my arguments, which may be poor, but the facts presented, I hope, may have more to recommend them. Never was it more important than now that we should fix our tax and revenue system upon a stable basis, to stand for a series of years; but, if our political condition did not forbid this, the unfounded national debt, and (above all) the immense volume of National Bank and legal-tender currency, will not permit it. Ere this we ought to have been sailing on smooth seas; but, beyond some palpable rocks, which may be avoided, if we choose, what unexplored dangers lie in our path it is almost impossible to foretell; and yet all contingencies must be provided for. Our destiny is to be a great and powerful nation; or, if not that, then to follow in the long procession of extinct Republics. There can be no middle ground. The United States must be a grand Power among the nations of the earth, or nothing. The first sign of exhaustion, the first stumble of decrepitude, will be the signal for all of our foes to unite in crushing out our national existence. We must not forget, in finding cruel enemies at home, we also have been furnished with superabundant evidence that those who govern foreign nations are by no means our friends, but, on the contrary, they have exhibited a savage joy at every blow which made "freedom shriek," or retarded the triumph of the principles and supporters of a republican Government. Earnestly seeking peace, and believing honorable peace possible, we may yet be flirted into war. We may be assailed, and thus be called upon to defend ourselves with all our might. If our financial condition is only sound, we can easily bear the strain; but until we have our debts solidly funded, until they are held where they will not leap into the market and crush all domestic credits at the first croakings of alarm, an addition of another thousand millions of debt is to be avoided. A war to be supported by an inflated currency is devoutly to be shunned. I do not like the idea of being under perpetual bonds to keep the peace, and therefore it is our highest duty to insist, first and everywhere, on rigid economy; and second, to restore our finances to the normal condition—to the specie standard—at the earliest practical moment. Producing more gold and silver than all the rest of the world, let us not endure the reproach that we do not know how to keep it after we have got it. Able to bring into the field the mightiest of armies, let us also be equally strong in our means of indefinite and independent support. Let any who may seek a war with us know from the outset that it will be one commensurate with our physical and geographical proportions and in no way inferior to our past history. We must look at the sober facts before us. The inevitable expenses of the Government must be provided for. The interest on our public debt is estimated next year at $105,551,512, and unless the perpetual paper propagandists shall prevail upon the final redemption of the legal-tender currency, this will be ultimately increased about $20,000,000 or $25,000,000, or in the aggregate more than our whole public debt in 1816, when it reached the highest point ($127,334,993) prior to the recent rebellion. Our navy has been very largely increased, and it is not probable that it will ever shrink to its former narrow proportions. In this department our annual expenditure will be $23,174,810 31, or nearly twice as much as before the war. The Regular Army is now fixed at about 54,000 men, but we have to provide for nearly 90,000 for the coming year; 8,000 or 18,000 are forever absolute; and it must be kept capable of instant and formidable expansion. The estimated cost for the War Department the coming year is $58,804,657 05. The extra bounty we provided for last year will amount to $80,000,000, all of which is yet to be paid. The pension appropriation, instead of covering a few heroes of a hundred years as well as of the Revolution, and five or six thousand scarred soldiers of the war of 1812 and 1847, now embraces young men, but mutilated in the service, in every city, town, and village, to the extent of nearly 125,000; and instead of less than $1,000,000, as in 1862, now requires $13,177,446, or as much as the whole expenses of the Government in 1824 and 1828. The new claims of several States, if that of Missouri, already reported upon at $7,000,000, may be regarded as a foretaste, will weigh heavily upon the Treasury. The Indians, though reduced in numbers since the advent of the Pilgrim Fathers from not less than 15,000,000 to 295,774, maintain their nomadic and intractable character, requiring for each a mile square of territory for support where a white man would need but a few acres, and beyond this an annual and perpetual expenditure of $3,500,000 more, which does not include the large and variable sums it costs us out of the military chest to bestow upon them, for various provoked and unprovoked offences, that Christian chastisement which the agents and traders who snatch and devour our amiable charities, think they need. Last year 7,909 Navajoes were held by us as prisoners in New-Mexico at an expense of $1,500,000. The Freedmen's Bureau, in proportion to its value and importance the most economical expenditure of the Government, will cost for the coming year, $10,350,265 55; but it has an unexpended fund on hand of two-thirds this amount. The elevation of the Indian may be hopeless; but fortunately the improvement of five millions of the African race is a possibility abundantly assured. With the most inflexible economy, without any guarantee that the Halls of Montezuma shall have restored the gold abstracted by Cortez, or without the indulgence of any other splendid folly, our entire expenditures for all purposes cannot be brought down to anything like the old standard of sixty or seventy millions per annum. Heavy taxation is at present unavoidable; but this will every year be sensibly diminished by increased wealth and increased population. Our task, if we are wise, will be at least bienially to relieve something from taxation. European nations, however, ambitious once more to maintain large armies in time of peace, compelled to make make lavish expenditures for the maintenance of the balance of power, will annually have to seek some new object of taxation upon which new burdens may be imposed. An unusual item, however, is this year to be provided for by the people, not by the Government, which will transfer a large sum from the United States to Europe. The Paris Exhibition will attract Americans, ever addicted to travel, by thousands, and there is some ground for the satire conveyed in the pretended cable dispatch, that Napoleon has set apart four acres as a graveyard for American visitors who may not survive. It will be a very moderate estimate to calculate that 75,000 persons will this year cross the Atlantic from the United States, and the cost will not be less than $1,500 each, in gold, or a total of $112,500,000, which in currency would be over $150,000,000. Some will estimate the number much higher and the expenditure greater. It will hardly be less. This will swallow up the entire production of all our gold and silver mines for the year to come, or, what is more likely, its equivalent in United States bonds, to be disposed of as the exigencies of individuals may require. Such a drain may be ill-timed, but there is no escape from it. For the present our lesson as a nation is economy, rest, abstinence. Hereafter we may revenge ourselves by calling a world's convention at St. Louis or upon the summit of the Rocky Mountains. I know that excellent men entertain much affection for paper money, although no one at the time of its recent introduction dreamed of its present overgrown proportions, nor of using it beyond the immediate war exigencies of the Government. Its use, justified only by an overwhelming necessity, was to be terminated with the first dawn of peace. I confess to a feeling almost of mortification in having the conviction that this question requires sober argument before an American Congress. How any friend of American industry can espouse the cause of an endless reign of paper currency, of which it takes one dollar and thirty, forty or fifty cents to buy a dollar in specie, is to me incomprehensible. Iron ships are rapidly coming into use, but they can be built abroad and employed for one-half the price they cost here. Will any American build an iron ship? Tenements for rent, unless already built, are no longer favorite investments for men having capital, and no poor man dares for a moment to indulge the idea of building a house and a home. Although all other circumstances, save only our depreciated currency, indicate a disposition and warrant in all parts of our country, North and South, East and West, to start new industrial enterprises, yet few such are actually started. Men will not invest, expecting five years hence to lose one-half of the sum invested. Some gentlemen think that the premium on gold paid by the importers is ample compensation for all the griefs of American manufacturers. Never was there a greater fallacy. When the wants of the Government created both a demand and a war price for goods; when it was easier to sell than to buy; before labor and raw materials had advanced to the same ratio or beyond that of gold, then manufacturers were reaping princely harvests from the rise of raw materials and stocks on hand. All that is changed. Now raw material has been consumed and labor has advanced, but prices of finished manufactures have receded and are still receding. Many mills have already suspended, and others are working on short time. Certainly to embark in any new enterprise is deemed hazardous. Neither the great attractions of the West nor of the South can overcome the dreaded longevity of the race of "greenbacks." The bare difference in the cost of the permanent capital of English woolen manufacturing establishments and American gives to the English the mastery and ample dividends. Six years ago a woolen mill that would have cost $1,000,000 in New-York or New-England could have been put up—so much cheaper are raw materials and labor—for $500,000 in England. Permanent investments there which yield 3½ per cent. per annum are satisfactory. Here 7 per cent. per annum is the least that would tempt capital to such enterprises, or that would anywhere be voluntarily accepted. To-day the prices of bricks, iron, machinery, and labor have so largely increased that such establishments would here cost nearly double what it would six years ago, or $2,000,000. The interest upon this sum would be $140,000 per annum; but the interest of the British establishment—$500,000 at 3½ per cent.—is no more than $17,500. Here is $120,500 per annum in favor of the British manufacturer, a sum sufficient for very respectable dividends, certainly, on a capital of $500,000. Is it any wonder that we have an extraordinary influx of British goods, or that all Europe last year was swept to furnish American markets? Prior to the war the cost of the labor expended upon a yard of cotton cloth (64x64 printing) was nine mills, but now it is two cents and seven mills, or three times the amount. A printer in Washington now gets $24 per week and works but eight hours per day, where he formerly received $14 per week and worked ten hours per day; and yet he will tell you that his condition and means to support a family have not been bettered. A ton of English railroad iron in Wales is now sold for £5 10s., or $27 50; but it is estimated that the wages alone paid to workmen in Pennsylvania to produce a ton of rails amounts to $65, and of this a careful analysis shows $35 28 to be expended by them for agricultural productions. In spite of the high rates of the figures, the laborer enjoys no more comforts than formerly. Our paper currency represents dimensions without gravity, and its perpetuation must prove destructive to both employes and employers. I am no defender of the politics of the Secretary of the Treasury. They have been and are as distasteful to me as to any of my friends. He is not, however, the first man who has sought distinction in a *rôle* for which he was unfitted. The author of *Blackstone's Commentaries* sought Parliamentary position to increase his fame, but there his career is only remembered because Junius pointed at him his "slow, unmoving finger of scorn." John Quincy Adams was not always satisfied in the high career of a statesman, but sometimes attempted poetry, and "Dermot McMorrogh" was the result. The political sins of the Secretary are patent, but, according to Burns, we know not what has been resisted. Should we drive him from position, is it likely that any successor would have more of the confidence of the country? His recommendations, so far as I am concerned, shall not be condemned because made by him, only scrutinized. I do not think it will be very wise for Congress to get wrong on financial questions because the Secretary happens to be right, though wrong politically. For myself I shall not make the mistake of opposing him, where my conscience assures me he is mainly sound and true. Although I think he has named a day for the resumption of specie payments somewhat earlier than it will be possible to achieve, yet the unalterable purpose to resume at an early day I have no doubt is sound in principle, policy and morals, and if Congress shall thwart this purpose, it will have doomed the country to long years of suffering. More than this: any party which shall undertake seriously to procrastinate the day of our redemption from the evils of an excessive paper currency, the evil of dear living, will at last be overwhelmed by its opponents, even though the latter may not be able at the time to extricate the country. Strong as we are,

Continued on Eighth Page.

WASHINGTON.

CAPITOLEAN GALLERYGRAPHS.

Looking Toward the North—A Quatrain of Notables—The Great Impeacher—The Hard-Headed Driver of the Radical Wagon—The Blue-eyed Man who Developed the Modern Ulysses—The Little Steam Engine that Regulates the House, and How Much I Admire Him.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 21, 1867.

ONE.

As you enter the gallery of the House of Representatives and take a seat with your back to the south, you face the entire body, with the exception of the Speaker and the Clerks. On your left hand is the mass of Radicalism, which controls the legislative action of the country; but this mass is so large that it overflows and reaches to the right hand of the main aisle, and encroaches on the Democratic preserves. I venture to say that the first object which strikes the eye of a visitor thus located is a round bunch of hair, frizzled and ringletted, long and flowing, and surmounting a face which resembles the picture of a full moon in a Dutch almanac. Below the face is a large, rotund body, encased in severely respectable black clothes, including a cloth vest, which is energetically buttoned up, leaving a triangular space of white shirt-front, specked with gold studs, and draperied with a black neck-tie. This object, two-thirds of the time, is to be seen leaning back in a chair, with its legs stretched at full length under the desk in front of it, betraying in an apparently ostentatious manner an amplitude of aldermanic proportions in the way of a stomachical storehouse, which is fearful to contemplate. The face is dotted with two brown eyes, which twinkle laughingly, and exert an influence over it which, added to the dimple in the chin and the roll of fat underneath, makes it pleasant to look at. The *tout ensemble* of this object is suggestive of well-to-do laziness, and you involuntarily wonder whether the man—for it is no other than Gen. JAMES M. ASHLEY, of Ohio, the "great impeacher"—is of the cold-blooded, passionless, never-give-a-cent-to-anybody kind, or if he is as generous as he is big. There are no whiskers on his face, and his complexion appears clammy. You expect to feel Uriah Heepish perspiration and clamminess in the grasp of his hand; but it is dry and warm. There is an appearance of lack of warmth in him, and yet his general outlines indicate generosity. He is a bundle of contradictions in his general make-up, and there is only one deduction which follows with assurance from the most searching glance. When he is in repose this deduction does not suggest itself; but when the hand waives, or the body moves, even lazily, or the head shakes and the curly locks tremble, there is unmistakable indications that the man is self-confident, if not self-conceited and unscrupulously ambitious. When speaking, his gestures are a little too slow to be graceful, and he sometimes holds his hands still at full length from the body, and wide open, with the palms upward, as though waiting for a penny, or as if he were afraid his hearers had not fully comprehended him. He very seldom turns his head without also turning his body, and performs this as he does all other movements, in a slow, deliberate manner, full of studied dignity. When he walks he swings, not to the right and left, but backward and forward, seemingly settling his body down a couple of inches at each step, like a country militia-officer drilling raw troops, and trying to make them "keep step" by firmly planting his own hoofs on the ground in good "time." When he speaks he can be heard in every part of the chamber, but his voice is not loud or deep. It is not really harsh, nor is it shrill; but it is a pleasing compromise, which salutes the ear distinctly but coldly and unconvincingly. There is a self-satisfied defiance in his tones, indicating his own confidence in his assertions, which does not carry conviction with it. There is no magnetic or impassioned oratory at his command which carries hearers away with enthusiasm, but his statements find more than temporary lodgement in the minds of his hearers, and after a time his arguments come back to the memory with additional force. I do not think that he has many warm friends, personally, but undoubtedly possesses the political confidence of a large circle. Preëminently, he is the beau of radical social circles in the city, or at least attempts to be. He talks with the ladies as he would with children, very patronizingly, and as if he expected them to believe all of his fulsome praise and flattery. He is as vain of his ability in winning the good graces of ladies as he is of his political success, and that is saying a great deal.

TWO.

A few seats in the rear of Mr. ASHLEY sits a tall, slim man, with a high and projecting, though narrow, forehead. His eyebrows are bushy and overhang a pair of deep-set optics, dark brown in color, and very piercing in glance. His hair is a soft brown auburn, and it is plainly evident that it has belonged to somebody else sometime or another, although it is now becomingly arranged on the head of THAD. STEVENS, the "great commoner," from Pennsylvania. His cheek bones are prominent and sharp, like those of a Scotchman or a Navajoe Indian, while the flesh of his cheeks is sunken and narrows down to a square, decided chin. There is a deep line running down from the expanse of each of the nostrils, and the muscles of the upper lip immediately in front of the nose are prominent. The upper lip is closely set and thin, while the lower one is a little thicker and protrudes slightly beyond its companion with a sour, pouting expression. The nose is purely Roman, with a slight sensual indication in the thickness of the nostrils. The ears are large, indicating a stubborn disposition and a generous heart, but are covered up by the gentle and graceful waves of his wig, which also fall over the right temple, and conceal a part of the forehead. This last feature of his facial appearance may account for the apparent narrowness of the forehead, as it is as broad at the base as at the eyebrows, but seems to grow narrow as it goes upward, and finally hides itself with a heavy frontal projection in the hair. His dress is rather "slipshod," generally consisting of a black cloth coat and vest, pants of the same color, and a black silk neck handkerchief, which he evidently ties himself in a loose sailor-knot fashion, forcibly calling to mind pictures of old-fashioned statesmen, and the dignity of times long gone by. He stoops not a little, and does not look graceful when he stands up to address the House, which fact is superinduced, I suppose, by an infirmity in one of his pedal extremities. On his sound leg and foot he seems to rest his weight, and swings easily from right to left, half way "round the circle," as if standing on a pivot. His gestures are made almost entirely with his right hand, never with the left alone, but sometimes with both together. His voice is weak, and somewhat shrill and squeakish, with monotonous tones, which never would attract attention from the galleries, if they were not known to express the ground-down bitterness and sarcasm of Congressional opposition to the President. His manner of delivery is commonplace; but, perhaps, owing to his exalted prominence as a great Radical leader, it is convincing, and every word that he utters seems to find the spot in the minds of his hearers that he intended it should find. His sarcasm reads sharper than it sounds as he speaks it, for as it falls from his lips in his weak voice, it seems to be struggling for an existence. Occasionally his voice is for one word competent to fill the hall, but this is evidently effected by a violent exhaustion of the air in his lungs, like a strong and sudden blast from an old pair of bellows. Socially, there is an air of freedom about him which seems to be assumed. His conversational powers are evidently limited to the consideration of serious subjects, so influenced undoubtedly by his "old bachelor" habits, and a lifetime spent in conning over dry political theories. He assumes to be gay and trivial, but it is unnatural, and strikes the observer as being forced with great effort. I studied him closely when I last saw him in a social gathering, and do not hesitate to say that he was present merely because he felt it his duty to be there. There is no doubt but what he likes to meet his friends personally, but, in my opinion, he is glad that the political situation does not demand of him extraordinary exertions as a frequenter of Executive or Cabinet levees. His "best forte" in such gatherings is "euchre" or "seven-up," and he plays the latter game with astonishing skill and almost unprecedented success. Last year, at Col. FORNEY's, he played at it with a certain conservative member of Congress, who is well known as an adept, for no smaller stake than President JOHNSON's hide, and he won. He very much likes to impress bystanders into his service, in helping him to walk to and from his carriage, although he does not really need assistance, and sometimes lays his hands on the shoulders of entire strangers for this purpose. He has many warm personal friends, and, as every one knows, has political friends without number.

THREE.

Just across the side aisle from Mr. STEVENS, and a little more toward the right flank of the Radical forces, a man is seated, with a looseness of position and carelessness of manner which marks him as a member from the Northwest. He has a broad, high, square forehead, with projecting corners at the temples. His hair is iron-gray, and worn long, half rolled under at the ends, like a Southerner or a man from the rural districts. It is parted on the right side, and at the parting recedes from the forehead in such a manner as to form a sharp promontory or cape of bare skin running up into it, while on the left side it falls carelessly over the temple and joins the eye-brow below, fully concealing the ear on that side, while the ear on the other side is only partially covered. The ears are large and set well back, a little below the artist's usual line, which is straight from the eyes. The eyebrows are not very heavy, and present a straight line near the bridge of the nose, which falls down at the outward corners at an inclination of about 35 degrees. His eyes are large and full, though deep set, of a bluish-gray color, and shine like diamonds. His nose is rather long and prominent, of the Roman order, but flares out a little at the nostrils. The indentation above the nostrils is carried into a deep wrinkle in the cheeks which forms on both sides of the nose a plain arc-shaped line bent toward the mouth. The cheek-bones are prominent, being square and firmly set, except that they curve upward slightly, and close inspection shows that they really reach above the eyes. The cheeks themselves are slightly sunken, though full with a pale freshness, and with wrinkles of a half developed double chin reaching up into them near the corners of the mouth. The mouth is large, with thin, tightly-compressed lips, forming an almost exact straight line over the face. There is a deep hollow, which pouts the under lip slightly, and adds to the decided squareness of the chin. His dress is similar to that of THAD. STEVENS, the prominent difference consisting of the fact that he wears a stiff "stock" instead of a "neckerchief." Such a man is ELIHU B. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, who has the honor of being the acknowledged patron of Gen. GRANT, and who first brought that great hero to the surface and carried him through to his deservedly unprecedented promotions. His voice is full and deep when he wishes it to be so. His style of oratory is easy, offhand and more convincing to my mind than that of any other member on the floor of the House. He is earnest and forcibly decided in his expressions, and goes into an argument or a debate with the honest enthusiasm and thrilling excitement characteristic of his section. His gestures are wild in the extreme, but not ungraceful, and one soon becomes accustomed to them. Socially he is a gem of the rarest price among a thousand. He lives with Gen. GRANT, and with his amiable lady to assist him, forms an agreeable addition to the hospitable mansion of that great chieftain. He has hosts of personal and political friends and admirers, not a few of the former being included in the list of those opposed to him politically. He is the oldest member of the House, and is sometimes called the "watch-dog of the Treasury," as he is chronic in his scrutiny on appropriation bills.

FOUR.

A deep-toned voice, stern yet pleasant, with hurried, sharp articulation and nervous tones, indicating prompt decision and quick tact, is heard anon during the whole of the proceedings, and it comes from the broad chest of the Speaker, Mr. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana. He is a man who disappoints you at first sight, as he seems lacking in age, though satisfactorily dignified for his years. A moment's observation of him dissipates this disappointment, as his wonderfully energetic and truly sudden decisions of parliamentary questions mark him distinctly as the "right man in the right place." He is instinctively a parliamentarian, with strange ability at prompt application of his instincts. He is a plain, practical man, whose appearance is solid and seems to invite confidence even from strangers. He has a large forehead, rounded at the temples, with great depth back from the eyes and immense perceptive bumps protruding above his eyebrows. His hair is brown, brushed forward a little below the parting on the left side, with two or three heavy locks hanging carelessly down over his forehead. His eyebrows are very light in color, and not very heavy. They overshadow a pair of deep-set, very low, bluish-gray eyes, which sparkle with intelligence, good-fellowship and shrewd perception of character. His nose is Roman, with compressed nostrils, which form wrinkles in his cheeks running away from them toward the back part of the square jaw, and making his cheek bones rather too prominent. Under his eyes there are semi-circles or wrinkles of heavy flesh, showing constant use of those organs in reading or writing, with the aid of artificial light. His whiskers are cut so as to form a complete covering from the tips of his ears to his chin, and add to the natural extraordinary squareness of his jaw, which is not unlike GRANT's in general appearance. His dress is unexceptionably American, consisting of a black broadcloth frock coat and complete suit to match. He stands gracefully when he addresses the House, and when he leaves the chair to take the floor for a regular speech, he has, in my opinion, no equal in Congress for pleasing demeanor and elegant gesticulation. He speaks without premeditation, right to the point, in a captivating, easy style, peculiar to the impromptu speakers of the Northwest, and above all exerts a magnetic influence over his hearers which carries them enthusiastically into his belief before they realize it. There is a genial, warm-hearted honesty in his declamation which is all-convincing, and his miraculous correctness in his rapid delivery greatly adds to the pleasure of hearing him. Socially, he is a prince among princes. He knows a little about everybody, and salutes them at his levees with a kind, hospitable grip and pleasant word, which puts them at ease from the "word go," and wins for him the name of being the most pleasing of all the public men in the city who "receive." He is, I am frank to admit, my hero, and my *beau ideal* of a democratic official, such as our Republican Government should be supplied with in every position demanding public [illegible]

[illegible] to have [illegible] and his position [illegible] the House demonstrates clearly the fact that he also has a large number of political friends. He lives in fine style, including in his household his mother, Mrs. MATTHEWS, and his sincere filial regard for her has won for him the respect of all who know him. She seldom appears in the galleries that he does not call some member to the chair and go immediately to her side. He is my candidate for the next Presidency.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

An Interesting Interview—The President Reiterates that He is the Best Friend of the Negroes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Jan. 24, 1867.

J. H. HARRIS, President of the State Equal Rights League of North Carolina, and delegate from that State to the Annual Convention of the National Equal Rights League, which held its session in this city last week, and another colored man, had an hour's interview with President JOHNSON not long since, during which that officer expressed himself very fully regarding the political situation of the country and its relation to the status of the colored race. Mr. HARRIS' friend is about the same age as Mr. JOHNSON, and they were raised together in Raleigh, N. C. Owing to this fact they found ready admittance to the presence of His Excellency, and enjoyed very favorable opportunities of obtaining free expressions of opinion from him. Mr. JOHNSON commenced the interview with kind inquiries regarding his old friends, both white and black, in Raleigh, and recalled many reminiscences of his boyhood days when he was a playmate of one of his colored guests. The first half hour was spent in conversation on such subjects, after which he inquired regarding the condition of the freedmen generally and also regarding the protection afforded them by existing laws in his native State.

Mr. HARRIS replied to these inquires by stating that their present condition is anything but safe, and that they will never be fully guaranteed in their rights as citizens without the power to vote for their friends and against their enemies. To this the President replied, that he is as much in favor of qualified negro suffrage as Mr. SUMNER, or any one else of the Radical stripe; but in his opinion universal suffrage will effect more harm than good. He further stated that he had always been a friend to the colored people, and still continued to be so. He referred to his course in Tennessee, mentioning the fact that in President LINCOLN's Emancipation Proclamation, Tennessee is not included, and announced that he had used his influence with the Legislature and people of that State to secure the voluntary emancipation of their slaves. He also stated that he was one of the first Southern men of prominence who advocated the doctrine of negro suffrage publicly. In his opinion the colored people would not live ten years before becoming convinced that he is the best friend they have in public life now. Whatever their opinion of his policy may be at present, he claimed that the future would demonstrate the soundness of his views, and they would have good reason to change their opinions. He referred, in proof of his statements regarding his friendship toward the colored race, to a gift of $1,000 to a South Carolina colored school. He was much gratified to learn that the freedmen of the South, who knew him personally, still retain their old regard for him, but was informed that they think they bore good reason for disliking him politically now. He remarked that it is not always those who make the loudest professions of friendship that are the truest. In connection with this statement he cited the case of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, who, being elected to high position, as an advocate of republican principles, turned his back on his faith, and fastened on his country a despotism ten times more severe than before. Thus it will be, he said, with the Radicals of the North and the freedmen of the South. After more conversation to the same effect, the President dismissed his friends, and the interview ended with expressions of a hope by him that before long both blacks and whites will move along tranquilly, each race enjoying political rights in accordance with their respective merits.

E. P. B.

CONNECTICUT.

Prize Debates at Yale—Election of Class Officers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Monday, Jan. 21, 1867.

The past week has been one of interest in Yale College. The annual prize debates of all the classes, except the Freshman Class, have taken place.

On Monday evening last the Brothers in Unity Sophomore debate took place, when the following question was discussed: "Ought suffrage to be regulated by national law?"

The following members of the society engaged in the discussion: Theodore Philander Pruden, New-Haven; Henry Taylor Terry, Hartford; Edwin Gustin Coy, Sandusky, Ohio; Willard Gardner Sperry, Billerica, Mass.; Earlliss Porter Arvine, New-Haven; Henry Augustin Beers, Hartford; Henry Pitt Warren, Gorham, Me.; Henry Hamilton Kerr, Cooperstown, N. Y.

Prizes were awarded to the following-named gentlemen: First prize, H. A. Beers; second prize, E. G. Coy, W. G. Sperry; third prize, E. P. Arvine.

On Saturday afternoon and evening previous the Livonia Sophomore debates occurred, when they discussed the question, "Is there cause for alarm to Americans in the rapid increase of Catholocism in this country?" The members who engaged in the debate were: William B. Copp, New-England Village, Mass.; Thomas Jefferson Ritch, Port Jefferson, N. Y.; William Hunter Workman, Worcester, Mass.; David Manning, Worcester, Mass.; Henry Warren Raymond, New-York; Henry Clay Missimer, Pottstown, Penn.; Arthur Hoyt Averill, Danbury, Conn.; Frank Atwood, Hunt's Corners, N. Y.; Samuel Howard Dana, Portland, Me.; George Stanley Sedgewick, Great Barrington, Mass.; Edward Payson Wilder, Kolapoor, India.

The awards were as follows:

First Prize—Frank Atwood, Henry Clay Missimer.
Second Prize—Samuel Howard Dana, Henry Warren Raymond.
Third Prize—George Stanley Sedgewick, Edward Payson Wilder.

On Wednesday evening the annual Senior prize debates occurred. In the Brothers in Unity Society the question discussed was: "Do nations necessarily grow old and die?"

The following-named gentlemen participated in the debate: Samuel Keeler, Wilton, Conn.; Robert Elliott De Forrest, Guilford, Conn.; Thomas Hedge, Burlington, Iowa; Eugene Francis Beecher, Galesburgh, Ill.; Jacob Andrew Cartwright, Nashville, Tenn.; Edgar Abel Turrell, Montrose, Penn.; Joseph Judson Brooks, Salem, Ohio; John William Showaltar, Minerva, Ky.; Boyd Vincent, Erie, Penn.; Wallace Bruce, Hillsdale, N. Y.; Henry Morton Dexter, Roxbury, Mass.

The Committee awarded the prizes to the following:

First—J. W. Showalter.
Second—W. Bruce, B. Vincent.
Third—J. Cartwright, R. E. De Forrest.

In the Livonia Society the following topic was debated:

"Would Ireland be justified in forcibly separating herself from England?"

And the following-named members debated the question: A. E. Lamb, Worcester, Mass.; C. T. Collins, New-York City; J. M. Hart, West Cornwall, Conn.; J. W. Partridge, Worcester, Mass.; J. F. Merriam, Springfield, Mass.; W. H. Goodyear, New-Haven; E. W. Clarke, Arcade, N. Y.; L. T. Brown New-Haven; L. Curtis, Chicago, Ill.; C. S. Walker, New-Richmond, Ohio.

The following were the prizes awarded:

First—John W. Partridge.
Second—L. T. Brown, E. W. Clarke.
Third—A. E. Lamb, C. S. Walker.

On Thursday evening the Junior Class held their debates. The Livonia Society had for discussion the question: [illegible]

"Was the policy of President Jackson beneficial to the country?"

The members who took part in the discussion were Elisha Wright Miller, [illegible] William [illegible] New-York; John Coats, North Stonington; George Henry Lewis, New Britain; John Lewis, Suffield.

The awards were made to the following gentlemen:

First Prize—James McCall Varnum.
Second Prize—John Coats, George Henry Lewis.
Third Prize—John Lewis.

The Brothers in Unity debated the following question:

"Did DANIEL WEBSTER's speech of March, 1850, detract from his character as a true statesman?"

The members who discussed this topic were N. P. S. Thomas, Wickford, R. I.; J. S. Loomis, Bridgeport; S. A. Davenport, Elizabeth, N. J.; O. C. Morse, New-Haven; E. K. Rawson, Albany, N. Y.; R. W. Ayres, Waterbury; R. A. Hume, New-Haven; E. A. Lawrence, Oxford, N. H.; Samuel Watson, Nashville, Tenn.; James Coffin, Irvington, N. Y.; T. C. Welles, Wethersfield; I. T. Beckwith, Old Lyme; F. H. Holmes, Williamsburgh, Mass.

The prizes were given to the following members:

First Prize—R. W. Ayres, S. A. Davenport.
Second Prize—James Coffin, R. A. Hume.
Third Prize—O. C. Morse, N. P. S. Thomas.

Last Saturday evening the Senior Class elected John W. Showalter, of Minerva, Ky., Class Orator, and William H. Bishop, of Hartford, Conn., Class Poet.

The same evening the Junior Class elected the following Board of Editors of the *Yale Literary Magazine* for the ensuing year: Russell W. Ayres, Waterbury, Conn.; John Lewis, Suffield, Conn.; William A. Lynn, Deckertown, N. J.; William A. McKinney, Binghamton, N. Y.; Anson P. Tinker, Old Lyme, Conn.

The same class elected the following members to constitute the Cochlaureati for the Wooden Spoon exhibition: Coburn D. Berry, Nashville, Tenn.; Chas. W. Bingham, Cleveland, Ohio; William P. Dixon, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ira C. Hall, Covert, N. Y.; George Manierre, Chicago, Ill.; William Parsons, Lock Haven, Penn., Thomas C. Sloane, New-York City; Samuel Tweedy, Danbury, Conn.; Edward J. Tytus, Middletown, Ohio.

It is reported that Rev. JOSEPH H. TWITCHELL, of Hartford, has been offered the pastorate of the college chapel, which has been vacant for several months, and that he will accept.

MEXICO.

Maximilian at La Teja—No National Congress—Assembly of Notables—General Condition of Affairs—Gen. Marquez—Movements of the French Troops—French Citizens Returning Home—Mexicans Emigrating—Dispatches from Miramon—War News—Rumors, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1867.

The French steamer *Imperatrice Eugenie* has brought us dates from the City of Mexico up to Jan. 9, and from Vera Cruz to the 13th. MAXIMILIAN had left Puebla, but had not yet made his entry in the capital, having taken up his residence at a plantation in the vicinity of the city, called La Teja. The condition of the country does not permit the assembling of a National Congress at present, and the Imperial authorities intend to hold a Convention of Notables. The Secretaryship of the Empire, which had been suppressed, has been reorganized under the direction of Mr. R. P. FISHER, the Emperor's private Secretary.

The general state of affairs is very discouraging, so far as the Imperialists are concerned, and no hopes are entertained that they will be able to form any firm sort of a Government. Mass meetings have been held in different parts of the Republic to infuse more spirit and energy into the Imperialists, which have had an enlivening effect while the meeting lasted, and have tended to make the military leaders a little more hopeful, but it is all in vain. The entire Republic of Mexico is to-day in possession of the Republicans, excepting only the few towns garrisoned by the French and the roads from Queretaro and Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico.

MIRAMON has arrived at Guanajuato, and has succeeded in forming a small division of about 4,000 men, and it is stated that he will soon undertake a campaign with the purpose to recover the Cities of Zacatecas, Guadalajara and San Louis Potosi. One of his subordinates, Gen. GUTIERREZ, has obtained several triumphs already over the Liberals. Gen. MARQUEZ left Mexico on the 5th, with a detachment of troops to meet MAXIMILIAN and escort him to Mexico. The meeting between the two was very affectionate, and they were closeted together at San Martin for over two hours. MARQUEZ has now near 8,000 men in his division, and his ranks are steadily increasing. When the Emperor arrived at La Teja all the bells in the City of Mexico were rung, and the road covered with all sorts of vehicles and foot passengers who were crowding the road to see and welcome the Emperor, who personally is getting every day more popular.

The French troops who lately occupied San Luis Potosi arrived on the 1st at San Miguel de Allende. Gen. MEJIA, with his division, was expected there the same day. A great many families from San Luis and other points formerly occupied by the French or Imperialists were with the troops, leaving all their interests behind, only saving some few valuables, and fleeing for their lives.

An order has been published in the Mexican papers offering all Frenchmen desirous of returning to their country after the French troops evacuate the country a free passage on any of the mail steamers or transports.

The Imperial authorities of Tulancingo, which place was vacated by the Liberals on the 3d, remained at Cuernavaca, aiding the garrison stationed there to defend the place, which was feebly attacked by the guerrillas of LEIVA and RIVA PALACIOS. Eighty-six families who had left Tulancingo when PALACIOS took possession, returned to the city on his departure.

A telegraphic dispatch from MIRAMON to the Minister of War states that Gens. CHACON and ALVAREZ defeated the Liberals on the 5th at Zapotlan, and adds that everything around Guanajuato was quiet.

Perote still holds out against the Liberals, the Austrians garrisoning the Fort of San Carlos having performed prodigies of valor. Gen. ALATONE styles himself Chief Commander of the northern line of Jalapa and Vera Cruz, and has issued an order that all foreign merchandise proceeding from places occupied by the Imperialists, and which may pass through his territory, will have to pay a duty of $1 per 100 pounds, and that those exposed for sale will pay the same duty in addition to those due to the central Government.

There is any number of rumors and surmises concerning the future movements of both Liberals and Imperialists, but nothing certain is known. Numerous small skirmishes are taking place daily between the opposing factions, but not of sufficient interest to communicate in this letter.

QUASIMODO.

CUBA.

Financial Matters—Action of the Home Government—The Santiago de Cuba Bank in Liquidation—The Small-pox—The Quarantine—Amusements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 17, 1867.

Financial matters begin to wear a brighter aspect, although the crisis has not passed by any means. The want of specie is paintully felt, and all payments are made in notes of the Spanish Bank, which only three months ago were hardly ever used as a circulating medium, except in large commercial transactions. The receipts of specie and the action of the home Government has exercised a very beneficial influence, the Colonial Minister in Madrid having sent a telegraphic dispatch, dated Jan. 8, stating that the Spanish bank in Madrid had extended the notes of the Havana bank for three months, the amount being over $550,000, and that the Government was doing its best to remit specie to this island. In regard to the bank in Santiago de Cuba the local paper of the 10th publishes the following: "In the meeting held to-day by the shareholders and creditors it was resolved to liquidate the establishment, thus showing that all the measures taken to insure the continuance of the bank have proved ineffectual."

The small-pox is raging with increased violence in Matanzas. On the 15th and 16th over 150 new cases were reported to the Board of Health, most of them being of a very dangerous character. From the 1st to the 18th 63 deaths from the disease have been reported by the physicians, not counting those who went to a better world without the aid of the disciples of GALEN. Some fears being entertained that the epidemic might make its appearance here, the city authorities have taken steps to prevent its spreading, and the physicians are daily vaccinating large numbers of citizens.

The quarantine on all vessels arriving from Jamaica at any of the ports in this island has been raised.

The long-expected opera troupe of BIACHI has at last commenced operations, giving us yesterday evening VERDI's "Traviata," with Signora ALBA and TOMBESI and CAPELLI as the principal performers. The Tacon was crowded, and the artists were applauded, as they are all first class. To-night we will have "Lucia," and to-morrow, "Sonnambula." The Boschetti, Carioli and Massini Miliani combination, which left this city last month, and have since been in Puerto Principe, returned a few days ago, having lost everything, and done the worst business imaginable. BOSCHETTI and ORLANDINI will go to Europe by way of New-York, and ARNESU has closed his circus, and will leave for the interior towns.

The Secretary of the Superior Government has returned to Spain on account of ill health. The [illegible] BUSSARDE, will [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] provisionally.

The officers of the United States gunboat *Winooski* intended to give a grand ball yesterday evening to the Americans in Havana; but as the vessel is undergoing repairs and expected to sail at any moment, they had to abandon the project, to the regret of the officers and of the many American ladies at present in Havana.

MARKETS—Sugar in fair demand, No. 12 selling at from 7⅝ to 7¾ reals. Exchange—Sterling, 14 to 14½ per cent. premium; Francs, 3 per cent. premium; Currency, 60 days, 22 per cent. discount; and short sight, 21 to 21½ per cent. discount.

QUASIMODO.

Arrival of the Hugh McCulloch—Ball on Board the Gerona—Americans Present—Mme. Peralta, the Mexican Prima Donna—Markets, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1867.

The United States revenue-cutter *Hugh McCulloch* arrived here on Thursday, from New-Orleans, bringing dispatches to the United States Consul. There are a great many rumors regarding her visit, and the acquisition of some port in the West Indies by the United States seems to be the one generally believed.

The officers of the Spanish frigate *Gerona*, Capt. ESCALERA, gave a party and ball on Thursday last, quite a large number of Americans being present. The ball was principally given by the Commander, as an obsequie to Mrs. RASINES, of New-York. Among the Americans present were Mrs. and Miss RASINES, Mr. RASINES, Mr. and Mrs. WEST, Mrs. and Miss HUDSON, of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. DOWNS and Mrs. BOWEN, of Havana. The conduct of somebody in regard to the proposed ball on the *Winooski*, which did not come off, seems to have given great offence and matter of talk.

The grand event of this week has been the *début* of Mme. PERALTA in "Sonnambula," who electrified the audience by her superb and magnificent singing. She is undoubtedly one of the greatest *prima donnas* now living, and should she go to New-York will create a *furore* there. Mme. PERALTA is a native of Mexico, and of a very commanding appearance.

The quarantine on vessels from London and Cardiff has been raised.

MARKETS—Sugar in some demand; No. 12 selling from 7½ to 8 reals.

Exchange—Sterling, 14 per cent. premium; Francs, 2 to 2½ per cent. premium; Currency. 22 to 22½ per cent. discount.

QUASIMODO.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Secretary McCulloch on the Statute of Limitations.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am inclined to believe, from your article in this morning's TIMES on Secretary McCULLOCH's letter, that neither the Secretary nor his commentator in your paper clearly understand the differences between the importers and the Government in relation to the question of the Statute of Limitations.

To illustrate this difference I will take the question involved in the case of BENKARD *vs.* SCHELL, recently tried.

As long ago as in 1856 and 1857, the two main questions involved in that case were tried in the Circuit Courts of Boston and New-York, and decided in favor of the plaintiffs.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. GUTHRIE, being satisfied with the correctness of this decision, issued instructions to the Collectors to discontinue the exaction of the items which the Courts have held to be illegally exacted, and to refund the amount where it had been paid under protest.

When the decision of the Treasury Department was promulgated, the merchants who had paid these duties under protest presented their claims at the Custom-house in large numbers, and the work of refunding this overcharge of duty on charges and commissions was commenced in conformity with the Secretary's instructions, and without any suit, about January, 1857, and was continued till August of that year, when for some reason the Collector neglected and refused to carry out these instructions, and these claims remained in abeyance for some months, when in May, 1858, upon application to the Secretary, Mr. COBB repeated the instructions issued by his predecessor, Mr. GUTHRIE.

And when the merchants found that this repetition of instructions by the Secretary did not move the Collector to resume the adjustment of these claims, the question of the statute of limitation came up, and when it was proposed to commence a large number of suits to prevent the statute running against these claims, the authorities at the Custom-house informed the merchants that such a course was unnecessary, because by a settled rule of practice, where a principle has been settled and recognized by the Department, the statute of limitation ceased to run from the time the merchant made his application for the return of duty which the Courts and the Treasury Department had both declared to have been illegally exacted. And the merchants were led to believe and did believe these representations made by the chief officials having charge of the matter; and they were fortified in this belief by the following ruling or instructions of the Secretary to the Collector of Boston, and which, I presume, Mr. McCULLOCH overlooked in his sweeping declaration that Mr. GUTHRIE's *directions* to plead the statute in all cases, have never been rescinded, &c.:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 18, 1858.

SIR: In the certified statements of claims of J. SAWYER, S. A. WAY and S. L. WIGGINS & Co., for return of excess paid on storage, it would appear, from a portion of the dates of importation, that they are debarred by the statute of limitations of your State. The Department, therefore, before taking any action upon them, will require further information as to the fact, and also the various dates when the payments of the storage were made. I am, respectfully,

(Signed) HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A. W. AUSTIN, Esq., Collector, Boston.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, May 20, 1858.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 18th inst., requesting information in respect to the claims of JAMES SAWYER, SAMUEL A. WAY and J. L. WIGGINS, for storage exacted in excess, portions of which from the dates of importation given, appear to be barred by the statute of limitation of this State.

By the Revised Statutes of Massachusetts, chap. 120, sec. 1, "all actions of assumpsit, or upon the case, founded on any contract or liability, express or implied, are required to be commenced within six years next after the cause of action shall accrue, and not afterward."

The action of FOSTER et al. *vs.* PEASLEE, on the judgment in which this class of claims is allowed, was commenced in the May term of the Circuit Court, 1856. The law was argued at the October term, and decided by the Court against the Collector. At the May term, 1857, judgment was entered, and the decision acquiesced in by the department under date of June 16, 1857. It has been the practice in claims of this description where a single case was tried to determine the law, to extend to all the claimants under the decision the advantages in respect to limitation acquired by the party bringing the suit, provided their claims were equally valid in other particulars. Thus, in the cases in question I deemed it proper to include in the statements all claims which accrued within a period of six years prior to May, 1856, when the action of FOSTER was commenced. This rule was adopted to prevent a multiplicity of suits for the same cause, which would otherwise be likely to be brought, and so to save expense to the United States.

Under this rule, none of the items embraced in the statements referred to in your letter are barred. Assuming, however, that claims which accrued six years or more prior to June 16, 1857, the date of the Department's acquiescence in the decision of the Court, are cut off by this statute, then the item of $8 in the statements in favor of J. SAWYER is not allowable, the same having been paid on the 3d of April, 1851. In the other cases, an examination of the dates of payment, as appearing on the records of this office, shows that the several claims were made within the time limited by law, a memorandum of those dates in all instances involving doubt is inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) ARTHUR W. AUSTIN, Collector.

Hon. HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 27, 1858.

SIR: Your report relative to the claims of JAMES SAWYER and others for return of excess paid on storage is received, and the Department having concurred therein, you are informed that all cases of a similar nature must only include statements * * * subsequent to May, 1850. I am, respectfully,

HOWELL COBB,
(Signed,) Secretary of the Treasury.

A. W. AUSTIN, Esq., Collector, Boston.

Now, I have said the merchants, in consequence of these representations, were led to believe that the statute of limitations did not run against these claims, and therefore suits were not commenced at the time, nor until years afterwards, when, from the continued neglect of the Collectors to adjust and certify them, it became necessary to sue; and it is against the pleading of the statute of limitation in these suits that the merchants complain of—in these suits which they have for years foreborne to commence by reason of the representations of Government officials, first, that they would be paid without suit; and second, that the statute did not run against them, because the Treasury Department had recognized the claim as valid, and ordered it to be paid.

Would any respectable merchant of New-York dare to set up that plea under like circumstances? I apprehend not.

If the Secretary means to except from the general rule cases situated as those I have referred to, are [illegible] then there remains no difference of opinion between the Secretary and the merchant of New-York, in the opinion of a

LOOKER-ON.

A Hint to the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Southern States have now an opportunity which they should take advantage of without delay. They have the power to save themselves from a future danger and evil, and to put themselves in a position which the Northern States have lost and can never regain. By amending their own State Constitutions they may escape having universal suffrage forced upon them through an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The comfort of their homes, by keeping the control of the local offices so as to insure their being filled by honest men, is of far more importance than the having a few more representatives in Congress, or even being represented there at all. The dangers and evils connected with universal suffrage in communities not fitted for it are being developed as our population increases, and are growing with its growth. Our cities show this very plainly. What else can be expected from universal suffrage in places where more than half the people herd in tenement-houses, where a great portion of the inhabitants are the dregs of society, and where this class controls the election of office-holders, school superintendants, and even of the judiciary? No wonder that an organized ring has ruled and plundered the City of New-York until it has become necessary for the State to take it under its protection. As the population of the country increases this evil will be extending; large cities will be springing up, gathering into them the depraved and the vile, who will obtain the rule and will plunder the inhabitants. There is danger that in time the masses of that class in the cities, led by designing men, will not only govern the cities, but will outvote and govern the State. This will probably soon be the case in the State of New-York.

The Southern States should, therefore, while they have the opportunity, secure for themselves *a limited and impartial suffrage without regard to color.* They may thus avoid having forced upon them universal suffrage, which is a curse to any community, whether white or black, until fitted for it. No community is fit for universal suffrage until both the head and the heart of the masses have received a Christian education, and are controlled and guided by it. Until thus fitted the privilege of suffrage should be connected with some other qualification.

S. B. S.

Restoration.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As it appears to be very generally admitted that if the Southern States should ratify the proposed constitutional amendments our national troubles would soon cease, it seems strange that, although there should be two ways (at the discretion of Congress) of submitting the amendments for ratification, the comparative advantages or disadvantages of the two modes should not have received greater attention.

The fifth article of the Constitution of the United States reads that "amendments to the Constitution shall be valid to all intents and purposes when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress."

The manner in which such conventions should be constituted is not provided for, but it is doubtless in the province of Congress to determine. In article 4, section 4, of the Constitution, it is declared "that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government." Now, the United States, taught by a sad lesson, has lately decided to exercise this hitherto latent power, and to interfere more or less with the domestic institutions of certain States which experience had proved dangerous to the stability of a "republican form of government." The United States Government, also for the same reason, enacted what is known as the "Civil Rights Bill," and therein definitely declare "that all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign Power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared citizens of the United States."

Now, whereas, in the second clause of the sixth article of the Constitution, "the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof" (*i. e.*, of the Constitution,) it is declared "shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, *anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.*" It is, therefore, "the *supreme* law of the land" that "all persons born in the United States (with the exceptions mentioned in the Civil Rights Bill) are citizens of the United States."

Here, then, is a truly republican and *constitutional* basis for organizing the conventions alluded to. If the United States should be unable to secure a "guarantee for a republican form of government" by appealing to the Legislatures of the lately rebellious States, the way is legally open to resort to conventions of "*all*" the people of each of those States, and there can be no doubt that the necessary number of assents would be obtained.

E. S.

Non-Delivery of Mails.

MINEOLA, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

No mails have been received at Hempstead or Mineola since Thursday last, and the mails since Wednesday, the 16th, are still at Hempstead. A stage-sleigh runs daily to Brooklyn, but the Postmaster fears red tape. Cannot the Postmaster of New-York forward mails by this conveyance. There is no prospect of the railroad opening; four men only are at work on the Hempstead branch, and no efforts have been made since Sunday last to open the main road. Commuters have to pay $227 a year, including ferriage to New-York, and while we have no prospect until a warm rain comes of getting out of our difficulty. OLIVER CHARLICK, President of the road, is at Albany.

J. D. C.

Markets.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a great deal has been said and written upon a suitable location for a new market, and as it is a subject in which we are all more or less interested, will you permit me to make a suggestion?

I see you suggest "Chatham-square." A very good location, indeed, if a better one cannot be had.

I would suggest Canal-street, its entire length. Has it not a few greater advantages than "Chatham-square?" Some of these advantages I will briefly state. The street is one of the widest in the City. It is central. It has a sewerage its entire length, by which everything objectionable could be carried off. The market-houses, of which there should be several, if built somewhat after the plan of the Philadelphia or Cincinnati markets, in sections, extending the length of each block, could be reached through every avenue or street from the upper portion of the City.

The facilities offered farmers and other producers to land their products, terminating as it would at the North River, is not equaled by any other location.

Beside, there is the terminus of the Hudson River Railroad on the one end, and the Harlem on the other.

Gentlemen on their way down to business could, with very little inconvenience, procure their marketing, and order it home; and if not themselves, they could with safety allow their wives or daughters to visit such a market without fear of insult, or the danger of loss of their garments, to which they are now exposed by the squeeze and gross misconduct of the rabble who visit the "pest house" called Washington Market.

Of that sink of rottenness and filth I will say nothing—there can be but one opinion.

'Tis true, there are certain railroads in Canal-street; but the street is sufficiently wide to admit a track on either side of the market-houses.

Much could be written in favor of the location; but as you have requested your correspondents to be *very* brief in their communications, I will content myself by simply calling the attention of those who have the control of the matter as one possessing greater advantages to the public than any other location.

Yours, H. W.

A Cure for Incendiary Fires.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The public mind has become impressed with a conviction that a large proportion of the fires occurring not only in this City, but all over the country, are caused by incendiaries, many of whom desire to realize the amounts insured upon the property destroyed.

It is worthy of remark that this conviction is very materially strengthened by the fact that the occurrence of fires is far more frequent in times of depression and panic than when trade is good and prosperous. This is an unpleasant but perfect truthfully and correct deduction from the published reports of the Fire Department.

Now, it is a most difficult thing to prevent the perpetration of these dangerous frauds upon the Insurance Companies, and although increased vigilance on the par of the authorities, added to a searching and thorough investigation into the cause of every fire, will do much to mitigate and circumscribe the evil, yet I think the following suggestion will prove effective, if it can be carried out by legislation, or by the combined action of the Insurance Companies: Let no insurer receive payment for loss, or compensation for injuries, arising from fires originating upon his own premises, but pay him for losses sustained through fire communicated from premises other than his own.

[illegible] of absolute loss on the part of every insurer, and yet the insurance holds good and is payable if "A" is burned out through "B's" premises catching fire.

I believe this is the French system, or something like it, and it is a well-known fact that there are fewer fires in Paris than in any capital in the civilized world, because it is the insurer's direct pecuniary interest to be careful and vigilant against fire occurring upon his own premises.

I throw out this hint, believing that it may be made effectual by legislative enactment, and that it would strike a fatal blow at the motive for incendiarism perpetrated to recover insurance.

Yours, R. S.

Tenement-Houses—Legislation Suggested.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Much has been said and written upon the subject of tenement-houses, and their sanitary condition, in the City of New-York; and all, to my mind, without ever attempting to reach the foundation of the real prime cause of all this misery and suffering which is being brought to light through the investigating Committees, the Board of Health and the different benevolent societies, as well as by the City Press and philanthropic individuals.

We are informed of the thousands of persons who are living in cellars and dens called tenement-houses, that have no accommodations whatever in the way of water, water-closets, wood or coal bins, or even light or ventilation. In these miserable dens hundreds of persons are crowded and huddled together like so many cattle on a railroad car—to be frozen to death in the Winter, for they are not provided with fire-places, nor even chimneys for stove-pipes; and in the Summer to be the nucleus of epidemical diseases, the occupants being fit subjects for cholera and fevers of all kinds.

Now for the cure of this curse to the City of New-York, and citizens generally. The great, prime cause of all this evil complained of lies with the landlords. The tenants, in seven cases out of ten, are not to blame, as the houses are not built, in the first place, with a view to comfort or accommodation. The walls are run up, and partitions are struck off in any way, so as to make the greatest number of "pens"—I cannot call them rooms. What the landlord wants is to make the most of his investment, without regard to how the occupants may get along. Why not compel landlords to make their houses tenable, and comfortable and healthy? The Board of Health should have all tenement houses inspected on the 1st of May and 1st of November, and punish by fine any person who rents a house that is not properly ventilated, and provided with chimneys, fire-places, water-closets and water—in short, to be healthy and comfortable tenements—and compel them to keep them so. As long as landlords can rent such buildings as are now complained of, and get fifteen or twenty per cent. for their money, just so long will this state of things exist.

The Legislature should pass a law making it an offence, punishable by a heavy fine, to receive money as rent for a house which would not pass inspection by the Board of Health.

R. S. W.

Sidewalks.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In this morning's TIMES you have an article complaining of the manner in which our sidewalks are blocked up by "boxes, bundles, casks, skids, pig-iron, coal-heaps, peanut stands, hugh piles of paper, &c.," and written as though you thought the whole system wrong. If you will look into the matter a little you will find that by investing a few dollars at the City Hall any one can get a "permit" granting him full privilege to block up the streets in the manner you so justly complain of. When you come to a barricade of this kind, there is no use of grumbling, you may take the middle of the street, or turn back, which ever suits you, for the owner of the goods has a "permit," and for his own convenience may inconvenience everyone else.

The Bureau granting these "permits" has been established but a short time, and I ask you, as a public journalist well posted in the affairs of the City, if any one should be allowed to thus block up the public highway? Why should any man be granted the privilege of forcing all others to take the middle of the street instead of going by on the sidewalk? What were the sidewalks built for?

Who gives this power to the Bureau to thus dispose of the rights of our citizens? I know one man who has been fined twice for keeping a sign on the extreme edge of his walk where it interfered with nobody; for he believed, and does yet, that no one can justly interfere with his privilege to enlarge his trade as long as he annoys nobody. Is he right or is he not? Either let each cover his walk as he pleases, or keep *all* clear,

JUSTICE.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER WALL-ST. EXCITEMENT.

Overdrafts on the National Bank of North America to the Amount of $220,000—Death of the President of the Bank.

Yesterday morning the excitement which has prevailed in Wall-street for the last week was increased by a rumor that the National Bank of North America has been defrauded of $250,000, and that Mr. JOHN P. YELVERTON, President of the Bank, had been so much affected by the knowledge of the fact that he had been attacked by apoplexy, which had resulted in his death.

On inquiry, it appeared that although the Bank had been a loser to the amount of $220,000 or thereabouts, no defalcation had taken place.

It seems that about three years ago a person came to this City from Chicago, and commenced business as a broker under the firm name of A. J. MEYER & Co. An account was opened by the firm with the National Bank of North America, they having been recommended to the officers of the Bank by merchants in good standing, and a very large business was transacted, amounting to nearly $3,000,000 per week. Messrs. MEYER & Co. had the full confidence of the Bank officers, for their account was always kept straight.

On Wednesday, however, MEYER & Co. made application to the paying teller of the bank to certify their checks to the amount of over $200,000, but as they had at the time only a small balance in the Bank the paying teller declined to assume the responsibility. Mr. YELVERTON, the President of the Bank, was then applied to, and that gentleman on the assurance of MEYER & Co. that the checks should be made good, directed them to be certified.

As 3 o'clock approached and Messrs. MEYER & Co.'s promise remained unfulfilled, Mr. YELVERTON's anxiety naturally increased, and the inquiries which he caused to be made in relation to Messrs. MEYER & Co.'s affairs did not at all reassure him. It was reported on the street that they had been ruined by speculations in oil and coal stocks, and also that the failure of another firm had contributed to their ruin.

Mr. YELVERTON retired to his home at a late hour and was soon afterward attacked with apoplexy, brought on by his anxiety and the knowledge that the loss the Bank would sustain must be attributed to him. After lingering until 11 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. YELVERTON expired.

A meeting of the Directors of the bank will be held, and a thorough examination of the books made. It is said, on the authority of the officers of the bank, that the contingent fund of the bank is more than double the amount of the overdrafts, and that, consequently, the business of the bank will proceed as usual.

It is thought that the bank will not lose the entire amount of the overdraft, as there are parties in this City who hold large amounts of securities belonging to MEYER & Co.

Mr. YELVERTON was widely known and esteemed, and his untimely death will be deplored by a very large circle of friends. He had the full confidence of the directors of the bank, and the unfortunate circumstances which resulted in his death cast no suspicions on his probity. His funeral is announced to take place from his late residence, No. 25 West Thirtieth-street, at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. The remains will be taken to Dutchess County for interment.

THE BLOCH-KAUTZ DIAMOND CASE.

Further Examination—Incoherent Testimony.

The examination in the case of RAPHAEL KAUTZ, who is charged with having recently stolen a large and valuable lot of diamonds from his partner, Mr. JACQUES BLOCH, (the full particulars of which have been detailed several times in our columns,) was resumed yesterday at the Essex Market Police Court, before Justice SHANDLEY, when the following testimony, substantially, was educed:

TESTIMONY OF JULIUS BLOCH.

Julius Bloch, being cross-examined, said: The property which I charge was stolen by Kautz did pass through the Custom-house; Kautz brought them on shore himself; I do not recollect if the duties were paid on them or not, as that matter was left to be arranged by him and the costs to be charged to our joint account; I brought one trunk on shore with me and notified the Custom-house officials of it; the diamonds were not contained in the trunk which Kautz brought ashore with him; I went to the Girard House and was soon followed by Kautz; got goods from the Custom-house on the 10th or 11th of January; Kautz was with me at the time; do not remember whether the private or copartnership goods arrived from the Custom-house first; can't tell in whose name they were entered; Mr. Bibby was our broker.

Redirect—Had six finger rings and two pairs ear-rings belonging exclusively to me; the property owned by us in company was four diamond crosses, two hearts, eight pairs of ear-rings, and perhaps twenty diamond rings; there was no complete list made of the property at any time; I never offered to sell my individual property; paid for it with my own money; we had no articles of partnership between us; we had been associated thus for three months prior to the robbery; I have never been in this [illegible] try before, and do not understand the language; my partner was my interpreter.

Joseph C. Levy, of No. 86 Warren-street, being duly sworn, says: I am not related to Bloch, the complainant; I have known Bloch since the 4th or 5th of January; I went with Bloch to Kautz's house on a Tuesday; I believe on the 8th of January; I went there with Bloch, No. 86 Cannon-street, because Bloch asked me go; I did not know what I went for; I saw Kautz and some other people there—ladies; Bloch asked Kautz for the keys of the trunk to take his goods out; Kautz said the keys were lost; Kautz told him to open the trunk and take what he pleased, and the next day they would divide; I went to the hotel with Bloch; he asked Kautz to go with him to open the trunk; Kautz said he was unwell; I and Bloch and Manascheutz's nephew went to the hotel; Bloch brought a knife with him; the trunk was closed; Bloch cut open the trunk, took out a box, but said he could find no diamonds; did not specify his lose, but said a pair of ear-rings of great value had been taken.

Samuel Cohen, of No. 213 Canal-street, was then examined and cross-examined, but beyond the fact that his testimony was very incoherent there was nothing about it worthy of further notice. The object of his testimony was to prove that the missing property had been seen by him, a few days since, in the possession of one Manascheutz (a reputed brother of the accused) at his house, No. 86 Cannon-street.

The examination will be continued to-day at 10 o'clock.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Regular Weekly Meeting—Hovels in Which People Live Reported—Sanitary Work for the Week.

The regular weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, Jackson S. Schultz, President, in the chair.

The varnish factory occupying the block bounded by Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and First and Second avenues, was presented as a nuisance, and the report ordered to be entered.

Mr. Manierre, the Treasurer of the Board, presented a number of bills, which were duly disposed of.

A special report from Dr. Dalton, the Sanitary Superintendent, on the condition of several tenement-houses, was submitted. It contained extracts from a number of reports made by the Sanitary Inspectors, which were the results of personal observation.

Among the houses reported is that at No. 644 Greenwich-street, owned by John Sexton, who resides at No. 65 Watts-street.

Another is at No. 9 West Twenty-eighth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, owned by A. Ackerman; it is four stories high and contains twelve families; it is without any escape from the roof in case of fire; there are no traps to the sinks, and the tenants complain that an offensive odor often escapes from the pipes.

Jacob Weeks, the coal-dealer at No. 313 Bowery, owns a house at No. 34 Ninth-avenue, which is in a condition very detrimental to health; it is a five-story brick house; the Inspector gives the following description of it: "There are twenty-five families in the house, comprising in all one hundred and fourteen individuals. For two months or more these families have been without any supply of water on the premises, and have been obliged to resort to a stone-yard on the next block before 6 o'clock in the evening, (at which time the yard is closed,) in order to procure it. The condition of the pipes is such that extensive repairs must be made before the water can be turned on again. In one place I found that a piece a foot or more in length had been cut out. The waste-pipes are obstructed, so that the sinks cannot be used, and there is no house-drainage whatever. The roof is broken, and allows the rain to enter freely into several of the upper apartments. Three of the hall windows have not even a sash, and a fourth has every pane of glass broken. All of the halls and most of the rooms are filthy in the extreme, the walls and ceilings being blackened with dirt, and the floors covered with the accumulated filth of years. The plaster has fallen from the walls and ceilings in several places, and the house everywhere gives evidence of utter neglect."

One front and two rear three-story and basement tenant-houses at No. 60 Ridge-street are also described as being in a dilapidated condition. There are seventy tenants in the three houses, all of the poorest class, and there is no method of escape provided against the occurrence of fire.

The Inspector thus describes one room: "In the front room of the basement of one of these rear houses the window glass has been entirely removed and the windows boarded up. In this dark and dirty room, behind the boards, were a widow and two children suffering intensely from the cold, who stated that for this habitation they paid the agent $3 a month."

Dr. Dalton's regular weekly report sets forth that 321 tenement-house and 132 private dwellings were inspected during the past week; of these, 48 tenement-houses and 7 private dwellings were declared to be in an unhealthy condition. Sixty-seven buildings had been reinspected, and the Sanitary Inspectors had inspected 273 buildings.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

No Special Sessions to be Held Without Four Hours' Notice—Railroad Companies to be Allowed to Sprinkle Salt on Their Switches.

The Board met at 4 P. M. yesterday.

A motion to appoint an Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms to the Board, at a salary of $1,200 per annum, was laid over.

A resolution to present a stand of colors to the First Brigade was also laid over.

The Committee on Rules presented a report, with rules for the government of the Board during the present year. The only alterations made in the rules of the previous year were that no special meeting shall be held without four hours' notice being given, and making the regular hour of meeting 4 P. M. instead of 2 P. M.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

A resolution to permit the sprinkling of salt on the City railroad switches and turnouts was adopted.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next at 4 P. M.

The Sale of the Marine Hospital Grounds—Propositions of the Legislative Commission.

In the Legislature, during its last session, an act was passed giving authority to a board then appointed to dispose of the Marine Hospital grounds on Staten Island, the property of the State, and to investigate the difficulties hitherto attending the obtaining a situation for and the building of a permanent quarantine. Messrs. Cyrus Curtiss, W. A. Cobb and W. C. Anderson, with the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, were named to form that Board. A survey has since been made by their instructions of the property on Staten Island, and the difficulties in the way of disposing of it have been investigated and are now understood. As the property would bring a much higher price if all sold, making no reservation whatever for a boarding station there, it is proposed to dispose of the entire grounds and obtain a station elsewhere, and in a more fitting place; and it will be seen by the following propositions of the Board that they ask for extraordinary powers to enable them to take possession by right of eminent domain, of such a position as they deem best suited to quarantine purposes.

The following six propositions are offered to the Legislature. It is desirous that early action be taken thereupon, that we may have settled this long vexed question of the Quarantine:

1. That the law of 1866 shall be so amended as to authorize the sale to the United States of the strip lying on the north side of the five acres heretofore ceded to them by the State, including all the right, title and interest of the State in and to the land under water in front of the same, extending not exceeding five hundred feet from low water mark into the bay, on payment of the sum of $6,000, originally agreed upon with the Commissioners of the Land Office.

2. That the law shall also be so amended as to authorize the conveyance to the United States to such parts of Block No. 7 as laid down in the note of the State Engineer and Surveyor, as may be desired, at the appraised value.

3. That the Board named shall be invested with larger discretionary power as to the mode of sale, so that the sale may be made in such manner as may be necessary to remove the difficulty connected with the existence of the mortgage.

4. That authority shall be given to sell the landing and boarding station with the residue of the property; or else that the north and west boundary lines of the reservation shall be changed, so as to enable the property to be sold to be disposed of to greater advantage.

5. That power shall be vested in this Board and in the Commissioners of Quarantine, to obtain a new landing and boarding station by right of eminent domain, if it cannot be acquired by purchase.

6. That authority shall be conferred upon the Board to remove the remains of persons buried upon the ground to the Quarantine burying-ground, and defray the expenses of the removal out of the appropriations made by the law of 1866.

The Weather.

The increase of temperature during the last two days has had the effect of making the ice in the rivers so rotten that the ferry-boats plow their way through it without much difficulty. There is still, however, a great deal of ice in both rivers, and yesterday, as the steamship *Manhattan* was leaving her berth, she was forced by a large body of ice against Pier No. 2, and the forward part of her guards badly injured. It was found advisable to detain her for repairs, and she therefore returned to her berth.

The cars are running regularly, and most of them with single teams. The Seventh-avenue line, however, still continues snowed up, and had not resumed operations yesterday.

The thaw has had the effect of making the streets terribly sloppy, and this condition will daily become worse unless the street-cleaning contractor keeps the sewers and gutters open.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

FURIOUS DRIVING.

Officer Thompson, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested Dennis Maher, yesterday morning, as he was driving a truck and team of horses through Greenwich-street at a furious rate of speed. When the prisoner was arraigned before the Magistrate, James Cheny, of No. 94 Greenwhich-street, made an affidavit in which he accused Maher of running over John Galvin, a boy, seriously injuring his arm, and necessitating his removal to Bellevue Hospital. The prisoner was remanded for examination.

A SOUTHERNER ASSAULTED BY A NEGRO.

Richard Lloyd and his wife, both natives of the South, reside at No. 37 Ninth-street. During last week Mrs. Lloyd engaged a colored dressmaker, named Mrs. Patterson, of No. 222 Sullivan-street. After the dress was finished Mrs. Lloyd did not like it, and a quarrel ensued between the dressmaker and Mrs. Lloyd, who, it is alleged, used some grossly insulting language, the purport of which was duly reported by Mrs. Patterson to her husband, Jerry B. Patterson. The latter was so much incensed at this report that he called on Mr. Lloyd for an apology, and failing to receive it, committed an assault. Mr. Lloyd made a complaint before the Magistrate, upon which Patterson was arrested, and held to bail to answer the charge at the Court of General Sessions.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

A YOUTHFUL THIEF.

Yesterday afternoon a boy named Samuel Buckley entered the fancy-goods store kept by Robert Shaw, at No. 371 Broadway, where he made some trifling purchase, and while the clerk was getting his change for him the customer snatched two boxes of buttons worth $24, and sought to make his escape with them. He was soon caught, however, and taken before Justice Dodge, who held him for trial in default of $300 bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

BURGLARY.

A young man answering to the name of John J. Coyle, *alias* Frank Kelly, was arraigned upon the charge of burglariously entering the rooms of Adam Schwab, at No. 126 Hester-street, on Wednesday night, and stealing therefrom a quantity of clothing and jewelry valued at $33. The accused was committed for examination.

A DISHONEST DOMESTIC.

Laura Fitzgerald, formerly a domestic in the service of Mr. Thomas T. Myers, of No. 79 East Broadway, was arrested and brought before the Magistrate charged with stealing a watch valued at $33 from her employer. She admitted the theft, and was remanded to prison for trial.

A CALLER.

According to Mrs. Theresa O'Neil's story, one Sarah Jane Lawn called upon her at her residence, No. 57 Second-avenue, one day in November last, and desired an interview with her on a matter of business. After a short stay she took her departure, soon after which Mrs. O'Neil missed her gold watch, valued at $50. Yesterday she caused the arrest of Sarah, who was committed for examination by Justice Shandley. She denies the charge and says she is certain of being able to establish her innocence.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Connolly.

GAMBLERS IN COURT.

In the Times of yesterday was noted the particulars of a descent made by Capt. Ward, of the Twenty-second Precinct, on Wednesday night, upon a gambling saloon at No. 687 Eighth-avenue, and the arrest of George L. Hayes, the reputed proprietor, and six others, while engaged in a game of "faro." These were all taken before the Magistrate yesterday morning, where the proprietor and three of his *attachés* were held to bail in the sum of $300 to answer the charge, while the other prisoners were discharged with a severe reprimand.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A Notorious Offender Arrested on a Bench Warrant.—About five months ago George Gardner, *alias* "Dutch Heinrich," was arrested by one of the Broadway Squad as he ran out of the Broadway Bank, near the corner of Chambers-street, on a charge of having assaulted Mr. James Rowe, with an attempt to rob him of $4,000, which Mr. Rowe was about depositing in the Bank. At that time the accused was committed for trial by Justice Hogan, without bail. He was subsequently admitted to bail by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. About six weeks ago the same officer heard indirectly that Gardner was "wanted" for something, and he soon after noticed the accused in a Broadway stage and arrested him. While proceeding to Police Headquarters the prisoner knocked down the policeman and escaped. Gardner having failed to appear for trial, a bench warrant was issued a day or two since by Judge Russel, and it was placed in the hands of the officer who had already twice arrested the accused. Search was made for Gardner, and he was secured yesterday afternoon and lodged in the City Prison to await his trial. Gardner is a notorious offender, having been repeatedly arrested on charges of grand larceny. He, a year or two since, stole $10,000 in gold from the counter of the Bank of Commerce, and he has been charged with several similar offences. It is alleged that "Dutch Heinrich," as he is familiarly known, won nearly $75,000 at a Broadway gambling hell during a recent visit.

The Poor of the City.—A very large number of applications are daily made to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for relief by those out of employment. The suspension of the ship building and other trades this Winter has had the effect of increasing the number of these applications to a very great extent. About 300 persons apply daily for relief at the office of the Commissioners. During the past month a large number of young men, who came here from Massachusetts to seek for work, have been sent home by the Board. The various charitable institutions, such as the Children's Aid Society and others, are quite full. Some of them are distributing from 7,000 to 8,000 meals per week. They earnestly appeal to the charitable for assistance to enable them to continue their good work.

Chemical Explosion.—About 12:30 yesterday afternoon, as Mr. William Fitch (a son of Dr. Fitch) was engaged in mixing some chemicals in his father's laboratory, at No. 714 Broadway, the ingredients exploded and severely burned him about the hands and face. The apartment was also set on fire, causing an alarm. Sergt. Miller, of the Fifteenth Precinct, assisted by the inmates, succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The premises were considerably damaged by the explosion, as the roof was raised over an inch from its supports. Mr. Fitch's injuries, though serious, are not considered dangerous.

Dancing Jennie.—Messrs. Kirby & Co., No. 633 Broadway, have just published an imperial photograph by Rockwood & Co., of Crawford's last work—the statuette entitled "Dancing Jennie." The reproduction by photograph is excellent—the graceful figure of the girl standing out from the background with true stereoscopic relief. As a picture, it is well worthy of a pet corner in either parlor or studio.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Six Cents Damages for False Imprisonment.—Mr. J. H. Osborn brought an action in the Kings County Circuit Court, yesterday, against Wm. Riggs, a roundsman connected with the Forty-first Police Precinct, claiming damages on the charge of false imprisonment. The testimony proved that on an evening some weeks since, while crossing Smith-street, plaintiff was arrested by defendant for passing in front of a woman walking there at the time. It was not shown, however, that the plaintiff had molested the woman in any way, and the Judge charged in effect that there was nothing in the evidence to warrant the officer in making the arrest. The Jury retired and brought in a verdict for plaintiff. Damages six cents.

Attempt to Commit Suicide with a Pair of Scissors.—A man named John Morrison, residing in United States-street, near the Navy-yard, attempted to commit suicide on Wednesday night, while in a state of delirium, by stabbing himself in the neck with a pair of scissors. He succeeded in making a dangerous incision near the jugular vein. A physician was called in and the wound dressed, when he was sent to the City Hospital.

Charge of Distilling Whisky.—Hugh Duffy was examined before United States Commissioner Jones, yesterday, on the charge of distilling whisky, on premises near the foot of Clinton-avenue, without paying a special tax. The testimony failed to show that he was in any way pecuniarily interested in the distillery and he was therefore discharged.

Seizure of Whisky.—A policeman of the Forty-ninth Precinct noticed a suspicious-looking carman driving a load consisting of two barrels through Sanford-street, on Wednesday night. The officer hailed him, but the frightened owner dumped the two barrels—which proved to be filled with whisky—into the street and drove off. The liquor was taken to the Station-house.

Military.—Major Thomas Dakin was recently elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G., and Capt. Mason, as Major. In Company G, Edward Daniel was elected First Lieutenant, and R. B. Woodward, Second Lieutenant.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars this Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Leonard, P. J., Clerke and Ingraham, J. J.—Court opens at 10½ o'clock A. M.
Preferred Cause.

No 11—The People vs. Jeremiah O'Brien.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.
Short Causes.

Nos.
1737—Carter vs. Benninger.
1636—Bermyer vs. Beck.
1693—Sergeant vs. Burrows.
1667—Solomon vs. Noah.
2063—Baker vs. Hoagland.
2167—Andrews vs. Giles.
2673—Janansque vs. Rushton.
2091—Wicks vs. Harris.
2686—O'Connell vs. Van Winkle.

Nos.
1937—Hull vs. McDonald.
2153—Reed vs. Fitzgerald.
2784—Rudiff vs. Cassidy.
2587—Hall vs. Bier.
2190—Heissenbuth vs. Whelpley.
2511—N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank vs. Bailey.

Part II.—Held by Peckham, J., at No. 73 Duane-street.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1028—Ward vs. Dillon.
1826—Stevensen vs. Duffy.
2146—Barrett vs. Barrett.
2688—Jaffray vs. Strauss.
2156—Blake, Jr., vs. Bennett.
2138—Hagerty vs. Pim.
2132—Same vs. Story.
1990—Church, Jr., vs. O'Donnell.

Nos.
2176—Gee vs. Hass.
2000—Becker vs. Sackett.
2474—Haswell vs. Salem.
2700—Bliss vs. Strauss.
2426—Mayer vs. Dippman.
2493—O'Donnell vs. Hess.
2777—Fichtem vs. Same.
2778—Schonalty vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. Call of the Calendar at 12 o'clock M.
Reserved Causes.

Nos.
61—Wood vs. Middleton.
62—In re. the app. of H. O. Middleton vs. Birdseye.

Nos.
80—Kutz vs. Herrick.
81—Middleton vs. Arnold.
84—Broadhead vs. Ten Eyck.

The general call is No. 158.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2787—Thompson vs. Knickerbocker.
2429—Cook vs. Gentz.
2696—The Cooper Union vs. Henrik.
2769—Burns vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.
2771—Casey vs. Same.
2899—Dusenbury vs. Dickerson.
1565—Fabbre vs. Eisner.

Nos.
2435—McMulken vs. Windisch.
2411—Howell vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
2567—McIntyre vs. Dayton.
2971—Healy vs. Evers.
2867—Sanger vs. Ininger.
2623—Hazlett vs. Gill.
2431—Schaffer vs. Ruger.
2833—Huffman vs. Manhattan Fire Insurance Company.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
3038—Farrell vs. Wilkinson.
2892—Fetzetch vs. Totten.
3118—Fowler vs. Reeves.
3120—Purvis vs. Meitz.
2658—Deane vs. Rider.
2076—Williams vs. Morse.
3130—Prog vs. Rasher.
3132—Briggs vs. Pierson.

Nos.
3134—Davies vs. Matthews.
3136—George the Count Joannes vs. Nixon.
3138—Orph vs. Sutton.
2292—Curtis vs. Hayes.
2298—Porter vs. Fenno.
2300—Dunlap vs. Plant.
2302—Glover vs. Horton.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.
Adjourned to Tuesday, the 29th inst.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
893—Taylor vs. Coulter.
988—Young vs. Miles.
1002—Eddy vs. Musgrave.
1009—O'Neil vs. Frazer.
1010—Same vs. Same.
985—Brady vs. The Mayor, &c.
1095—Shultz vs. The East-brook (Penn.) Manufacturing Co.

Nos.
1070—Barnard vs. Steltheimer.
1092—Lemon vs. The Mayor, &c.
1123—Stuyvesant vs. The Mayor.

MARINE COURT.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
—McKinley vs. Holke.
—Same vs. Same.
—Schmitt vs. Brown.
45—Gavitt vs. Christie.
—Johnson vs. Hayden.
118—Martin vs. Lynch.
119—Quirk vs. Wylie.
132—Bohn vs. Vergus.
98—Curtis vs. Trudden.
114—Schultz vs. Cerschfield.

Nos.
136—Sinn vs. Sinnott.
137—Lightstone vs. Blesson.
143—Burwick vs. Gunton.
144—Zeigler vs. Dember.
145—Bartlett vs. Stevens.
146—Colton vs. Strong.
147—Sherwood vs. Taylor.
148—Dobreng vs. Brady.
149—Newman vs. Becker.
150—Zeigler vs. Molke.

Prize—Admiralty—Will a Maritime Lien be Sustained as Against a Vessel Under Arrest as Prize?—Effect of the Rebel Forfeiture Upon the Claim of the Loyal Citizen.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Harlan et al. vs. The United States and A. J. Adderly, Claimant of Steamship Nassau.—On the 17th of June, 1862, the appellants filed a libel in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, asserting a maritime lien on the steamship *Nassau*, for repairs done and materials furnished to and for that vessel at Wilmington, Del., in July, 1860. Monition was issued and the vessel was attached by the Marshal, who returned that when the attachment was made the ship was "in the custody of the Prize Commissioners."

On behalf of the Government and claimants motion was made to dismiss the libel, which was granted, the Court saying: I hold that the matter charged in the libel presents a case within the jurisdiction of the Prize Court; that the libelants in this case have no authority in law to attach, in a private action, a vessel or her cargo which is under arrest as prize; and that, if the libelants have any legal or equitable demand against the vessel proceeded against in the prize court, the remedy must be sought in that tribunal. This decree was affirmed at the Circuit, and thence came here, the appellants making the following statement of facts: In the month of June, 1860, the steamer *Gordon* (afterwards the *Nassau*) entered the port of Wilmington, Del., in a damaged condition, and application was made by her master to the appellants to make the necessary repairs, which they did on the security of their general maritime lien, to the amount of $19,872 36. Of this amount the owners, who resided at Charleston, subsequently paid a portion, leaving a balance of over $10,000 due at the commencement of the rebellion. In consequence of the civil war, and the suspension of the authority of the Federal Courts in Charleston and Savannah, the ports to which the *Gordon* belonged, it became impossible for the appellants to enforce their lien against the steamer, and nothing more was heard of her until she was brought into the port of New-York, under the name of the *Nassau*, in charge of a prize crew.

It is contended as matter of law, that the order of dismissal of the appellant's libel was unwarranted and irregular. There was no proof before the District Court that the *Nassau* was lawful prize. The Government intervened only on the ground that the vessel was an alledged prize of war. The fact that she had been captured by a national ship was not of itself evidence of her liability to capture, nor could it constitute a bar to the libelants' right to assert their lien claim in the Admiralty Court, until the captors establish their case against the vessel in the Prize Court, the libelants were entitled to the remedy sought.

If the District Court had ordered the libelants to stay proceedings until the questions of prize or no prize had been determined, or had required them to intervene in the prize suit for the amount of their lien, there might have been some show of regularity. To dismiss their libel summarily, without a hearing on the merits, or without alleging or showing the remotest irregularity in their proceedings was error.

The position that the prize Court will not take cognizance of latent liens was not tenable in the present case. The question did not arise in a prize court or a prize suit. Only two questions could arise upon the libelants' action in the Admiralty Court. First, as to the libelants' claim and lien; secondly, was the vessel or was she not lawful prize of war—had that been set up by the Government as a defence in the action? Assuming that the right of prize superseded private liens, proof that the *Nassau* was lawful prize was necessary in order to oust the Admiralty Court of its jurisdiction, and to bar the libelant's right to a decree.

The libelants and the owners of the *Nassau* were citizens of this Republic. The lien was acquired on the natural presumption that the general maritime lien law, which conceded it, would prevail whenever it was necessary to enforce it. If the owners meanwhile chose to forfeit their allegiance and to become traitors to their Government, the rights of the libelants as loyal citizens, could never be thereby forfeited or affected. There can be no analogy between this case and the case of an alien's claim against the ship of a foreign enemy; yet it is upon the reported decisions in such cases alone that the Government relies for sustaining the confiscation of the libelants' rights in this case. The libelants in this case are not neutral aliens, but loyal citizens of the United States, and the vessel is an American vessel. The reciprocity wanting in the case of a neutral claimant against a foreign enemy's ship is present here, since the claim of a rebel against a vessel owned by Northern loyalists might have been condemned as confiscate. The attempt to confiscate the interests of loyal citizens which happen to have been incorporated with the property of rebels, is not only unjust but is opposed to public policy.

The Government contends that the vessel being at the time of filing the libel in the possession of the Prize Commissioners, was in the custody of the law and subject only to the orders and decrees of the Prize Court. The appellant's libel was not sustainable as a claim for the captured vessel, or the proceeds thereof, as a mere lien on property captured *jure belli* is not an interest sufficient to support a claim in a Court of Prize.

The District Court, as an instance Court of Admiralty, having no jurisdiction of this libel, and the right, claim and demand therein alleged and asserted not being maintainable on the prize side of the Court against the vessel, or the proceeds thereof, the order of the Court dismissing it was correct in law.

J. T. Williams for appellants; Henry Stanbery and J. Hubley Ashton for United States.

The Steamship Circassian.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Justice Benedict.

In this Court yesterday, the case of E. K. Porter and others *vs.* the steamship *Circassian*, for wages alleged to be due, was called on, when the report of Commissioner Jones, as referee, was presented. It was stated by counsel that there were no serious differences between them as to the facts in the case, whereupon the Judge took the report, and announced that he would render his decision on Friday, (to-day.)

United States Commissioner's Office.

Before Commissioner White.

The case of Adolph William Schwarz came up again yesterday before the Commissioner. Mr. Laroque, counsel for the Austrian Government, said that a telegram had been received setting forth that the necessary witnesses and documents would leave Bremen by the steamer of the 26th inst.; hence he moved that the examination of the case be further adjourned until the arrival of the steamer. Mr. Dittenhoeffer said he did not think the evidence was of such importance as to hold the accused to await the arrival of the steamer. The Commissioner held that as the alleged offence had not been committed at the seat of the Austrian Government, but at a place distant therefrom, and as time was required to arrange the preliminary proceedings according to the forms of law, he deemed it reasonable to await the arrival of the steamer, and therefore decided to postpone the examination of the case till that time.

Quarrel in the Eighth Aldermanic District.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

[Before Justice Barnard.

William L. Ely vs. John Moore et al.—The plaintiff brings suit against the Board of Aldermen to restrain them from proceeding any further in the matter of the protest of Peter McKnight against his right to his seat in the Board. The allegation of the plaintiff is that he was elected in 1865, and McKnight, who was then one of the Board of Aldermen, who are *ex officio* the canvassers, claimed that he had received a majority of the votes. The Board refused to entertain his protest. Mr. McKnight then asked leave to introduce proof in support of his protest. The Board referred the matter to a Committee, who reported that Mr. McKnight had failed to establish his complaint. The Board, on the 5th of February, 1866, declared the plaintiff elected, and he has since held the position. The complaint then sets forth that on the 7th of January, 1867, Mr. McKnight again presented his petition, which was again referred; that Mr. McKnight has no legal claim to the office, and is conspiring with a number of the defendants to fraudulently dispossess him. Judge Barnard on this complaint, granted the following injunction:

"On the complaint in this action duly verified and on motion of Frederick Smyth, attorney for the plaintiff, I do hereby order that the above-named defendants, each of them composing the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York, be and they are hereby severally enjoined and restrained from taking any further proceedings or action upon or in the matter of the complaint or protest of Peter McKnight in the complaint set forth; or from taking any proceeding or action against the said plaintiff, or in respect to the office of Alderman of the Eighth Aldermanic District of said City, and from proposing or attempting to pass any resolution or order for the removal of the plaintiff from office of Alderman of said district, or awarding or attempting to award said office, or the fees, emoluments or franchises appertaining thereto, to the said McKnight, or from in any manner proceeding in the said matter until the further order of the Court in the premises.

GEO. G. BARNARD, Justice Supreme Court.

Action for Malicious Prosecution.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—JAN. 24.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

Theodore P. Hyatt vs. Geo. Quackenbush.—This was an action to recover damages laid at $10,000 for malicious prosecution, as follows: On the 18th of January, 1866, the defendant made a complaint against plaintiff, before Justice Dowling, of the Tombs Police Court, accusing him of obtaining money from him under false pretences, and on this complaint procured a warrant for plaintiff's arrest. On a hearing of the case, which took place on the 20th of January, the complaint was dismissed and the plaintiff was discharged. He claims that the arrest was instigated by malice and that he suffered largely in reputation and credit in consequence.

For defence it was proved that previous to the arrest plaintiff had obtained from defendant a loan of $4,938 66 on $12,000 in bonds of the State of North Carolina, and that at the time of obtaining of said loan plaintiff represented that said bonds were the regular issue of the State of North Carolina, and were worth 78 cents on the dollar in the market, whereas the fact was the bonds were issued when North Carolina claimed to be a State of the Bogus Southern Confederacy, and were worthless and void. The defendant denies all malice in the affair, and claims that the arrest of plaintiff was procured on probable cause, &c. Case still on.

Ambrose Monell for plaintiff; A. H. Wagner for defendant.

The Runaway Accident—$5,000 Damages Against a Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—JAN. 24.

Before Justice McCunn and a Jury.

Elizabeth Unger vs. The Forty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry Railroad Company.—The trial of this case, reported yesterday, was continued to-day. The defence introduced testimony to show that the accident by which plaintiff sustained the injury complained of was not the result of any carelessness on the part of defendants or their agents, but that the horses became detached from the car and ran away in consequence of one of the horses being struck by some rowdies who were promenading the street in a noisy and riotous manner at the time.

At the close of the evidence defendants' counsel moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that there was no evidence of negligence on the part of the defendants. The Court refused to grant the motion, and decided that the fact whether there was negligence or not was one for the Jury to determine from all the evidence on both sides.

The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $5,000.

Horse Case—Who is the Real Party Where the Plaintiff, being a Woman, Marries Before Trial?

COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Cardozo and a Jury.

Rachel Hannon vs. W. J. Keys.—The plaintiff brought this action to recover a balance due for one year's keep of a horse at the rate of $30 per month. She testified that the defendant made the arrangement but did not say to whom the horse belonged. It also appeared that the witness was married to a man named Duffy, with whom she is now living. Defendant's counsel moved for a non-suit upon the ground that the plaintiff was not the real party in interest, and that her name is Duffy and not Hannon. The motion was denied, to which an exception was taken. Defendant testified that he never was the owner of the horse and had no interest in it, and that he distinctly informed the plaintiff, when the arrangement was made, that the horse belonged to Mr. Baker, and it was for him the arrangement was made. Defendant also swore that the plaintiff used the horse to a coach on several occasions and that the value thereof was $3 per day, and that he never consented to its being so used. This the plaintiff denied, she testifying that the plaintiff wished the horse to be exercised. Baker testified to the sole ownership of the horse and to directing the defendant to secure board for it.

The Court charged that it was immaterial to whom the house belonged if the plaintiff was not apprized of it, but if she was informed as the defendant testified, he would be entitled to a verdict, and that the defendant was not entitled to the value for the use of the horse, he not being the owner. The Jury then retired and subsequently came into Court with a verdict for the plaintiff.

Van Cott and Stewart for plaintiff; Alex. N. Reavey for defendant.

The Trial of Patrick Dwyer for the Murder of Patrick McCudden.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The trial of Patrick Dwyer, charged with the murder of Patrick McCudden in a bar-room in the Fourteenth Ward, on the afternoon of Dec. 6, 1865, was continued yesterday. The defence called forty witnesses upon the stand to prove the prisoner's uniform good character.

George W. Dilks, Police Inspector, testified that he had known the prisoner for several years; that he was a quiet and orderly citizen; that he was a member of the Masonic Lodge of which he was Master, and that he had known him before he joined the Lodge.

John J. Williamson, formerly Captain of the Fourteenth Precinct, testified that he had never had any trouble with the prisoner, and that so far as he knew he had conducted himself in an orderly manner.

The other witnesses were William Howard, Nicholas Farnam, Cornelius Cannon, Alexander S. Hunter, M. D., Francis McChain, John Turner, William Baltes, Jr., Robert Canfield, Richard Sheridan, Michael Ryan, Thomas Crane, Thomas Bigley, Wm. Dexter Benson, Jonas Bartlett, Thomas S. Showler, James Lynch, Edward Dunn, Thomas Hendley, Jeremiah Besson, Michael B. Lynch, Edward Latham, Morris Tallman, Owen Moran, Charles Beard, Charles Wolfe, Henry McKeon, James McGuire, Harman Swift, Daniel Dempsey, Charles Mulligan, Peter M. Bayard, Richard H. Platt, Matthew D. Green, John Carleton, Thomas T. Green, William Janeway, Philip Farley and Peter M. Henchy.

In addition to testimony relative to the character of the prisoner, Mr. Graham propounded questions which related to the character and general conduct of the deceased, (McCudden,) but all such questions were promptly objected to by Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, the Assistant District-Attorney. The questions were all arranged so as to suggest, in the asking, the alleged bad character of the deceased, leading to the inference that he must have been a most dangerous man, living without any regard for the laws of the land, and without the slightest respect for the rights of his neighbors.

The case will be continued to-day.

Cruelty to Animals—Intoxication in the Street Cars—Hydrophobia Extraordinary—Violations of the Excise Law.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

There were forty-three cases for trial yesterday morning at the Court of Special Sessions—nine for petty larceny, nineteen for assault and battery, one for abandonment, two for cruelty to animals, eleven for violations of the Excise Law, and one suspended case. As usual, there was a large number of acquittals, and a good deal of time was taken up by long-winded cross-examinations of counsel, fruitless of good results for their clients, however fruitful for themselves.

A VOLUNTEER WHIPPER.

Patrick Carrol was charged by Capt. Petty with ill-treating a horse which he was driving. Carrol, it appeared, was upon the front platform of a Seventh-avenue car, passing through Church-street; he volunteered to help the driver at his work, and did so by belaboring one of the leaders. The car was heavily laden at the time, and the horses were struggling to drag it along the track encumbered by the snow. An effort was made to show that the horses were only tickled by the volunteer whipper, but Capt. Petty's testimony as to the cruelty was deemed conclusive, and Carrol fined $10.

ASSAULTING A CAR CONDUCTOR.

Garwood Bloss, a car conductor, charged David H. Humphries with assaulting him when on duty on Eighth-avenue on Friday night last. Humphries, it appeared, forced his way upon the car, accompanied by a friend, who was intoxicated. The conductor very properly refused to allow the drunken man to remain upon the car, especially, he said, as there were women and children there. Humphries got excited, and it was sworn assaulted the conductor. A defence in this case was set up which was wofully tedious. The defendant was fined $10.

VIOLATION OF HEALTH LAWS.

Jacob Speik was charged with driving eleven head of cattle through Lexington-avenue, at 7:40 o'clock in the evening, in violation of the ordinance which prohibits the driving of cattle through the City before 8 o'clock. The cattle had been driven thus far from Jersey Ferry. The prisoner was fined $15.

HYDROPHOBIA—COUNSEL BEFOGGED.

Mrs. Amelia Smith charged Mrs. Elizabeth Ward with coming into her rooms, and, without any provocation whatever, striking her in the face and stomach. Counsel for the defendant endeavored to show that there had been an ancient feud about a clothes-line, thus suggesting a cause for the ill-feeling shown in the accusation against his client, Mrs. Ward. As he failed to fight it out successfully on this (clothes) line, he made the alarming statement that the complainant was occasionally given to attacks of hydrophobia, during which she made strange mistakes and charges against her best friends, having been bitten at one time by a dog. Justice Dowling suggested to the counsel that, before going further into the novel phase of the case, it would be better to prove that the dog was mad, or had been mad. Counsel, thus nipped in the bud, sat down, the dog or his history not being within reach. Justice Dowling advised the lady not to feel alarmed at this statement, which by her expression he saw surprised her as much as it did anybody else in Court. Defendant was fined $5, which was afterwards manumitted, owing chiefly to the fact that her counsel confessed that he had made a mistake about the hydrophobia. It was his client, and not the complainant, who had been bitten. Mercifully presuming that this, after all, might have had something to do in inciting Mrs. Ward to a physical demonstration on the person of the complainant, Justice Dowling "let her go."

A SOCIAL (?) CLUBBING.

William H. Sweeney charged John Elfers with committing a grievous assault upon him with a club. Mr. Elfers, it appears, owns a house, or rents one, in Thirtieth-street. In one of the rooms of this house a number of fraternally-inclined young gentlemen meet, and call themselves the "White Star Social Club." On Sunday evening last two of the fraternity, Sweeney and another, remained late at the club-room, and when the snow-storm came on they concluded to remain all night. Mr. Elfers, desirous to close his place, came up-stairs, and requested them to leave, as he understood one of the rules of the Club prohibits members staying there after 12 o'clock. Sweeney and his friend refused. Elfers went away, but returned shortly after, accompanied by a friend or two, and insisted that the young men should go to their virtuous homes. They refused, and showed fight, when Elfers enforced the Club rules with a stick, ultimately ejecting the dilatory members. Mr. Elfers was discharged.

VIOLATIONS OF THE EXCISE.

There were eleven charges for violations of the Excise Law on Sunday last. In many of these the officers who made the complaints failed to prove them satisfactorily. Where convictions were obtained (in about half the number) the uniform penalty of $30 was imposed. The cases mainly presented the same features, exposing liquors for sale on Sunday last, and a majority of the defendants were German restaurant-keepers, whom it seems difficult to teach that they must not even allow a lager-beer barrel to be looked at during the prohibited hours.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 24, 1867.

15,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	107¾	200 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	159
1,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	105¾	300 N. Y. Cen.	99
50,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	105⅜	500 do	99⅜
20,000 do	105⅜	200 do	99½
10,500 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65		500 do	99⅝
New issue	104⅛	500 do	100
10,000 U.S.5s,10-40s..R.	99¼	200 do	99⅞
15,000 U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	99⅝	500 do	99⅝
10,000 do	99⅞	100 do b10	100
10,000 Tr. Notes,7 3-10s,		400 Erie R.	63⅝
First Ser...S'll	103⅞	1500 do	63⅝
1,000 do	104⅛	1000 do	63½
1,000 do...2d Ser.	104⅛	200 do s10	63⅝
6,000 do	104⅛	1200 do	63⅛
26,000 do...3d Ser.	104⅛	300 do	63⅝
9,000 do	104⅛	100 Erie R. Pr.	70
12,000 Tenn. 6s....x-c	62½		69
20,000 do	62¼	100 Hud. R. R.	121
20,000 Tenn. 6s, N.	62¼	10 N. Y. & N. H.	114
20,000 do	62⅜	200 Chic. & Alt.	107
8,000 Virginia 6s	60	100 do	106½
2,000 N. Car. 6s, N.	50½	500 Reading R.	100⅞
2,000 Mo. St. 6s	90	1500 do	101
2,000 Mo. 6s, H.& St.J. Issue	79	2000 do	100⅞
		300 do	101
7,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	91	100 do	101¼
		1600 do	101⅛
50,000 O. & M. Cer.	25	300 Mich. Cen.	102
50,000 do	25⅛	200 do	102½
50,000 do	25⅛	100 do	103
40,000 do	25⅛	100 do	102¾
30,000 To.&W.1st M.Ex	94	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	71
2,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st.	87½	400 do	70¾
35 Am. Ex. Bank	115	100 do	70¾
80 Cen. Nat. Bank	110	1000 do	70⅝
200 Canton Co.	45	100 do b15	71
100 do	44½	600 do	71
300 do	44	500 do	71¼
100 Mar. Min. Co.	10½	500 Ill. Central R.	112
100 Cumb. Coal	40	300 do	112½
500 do	39	200 do	114
200 West. U. Tel.	44½	400 Clev. & Pitts.	82
200 do	44¾	400 do	82
100 do b10	44½	100 do	82½
6 West. U. Tel., Rus. Extension	97	200 do s60	82
100 do	96	200 Chic. & N. W.	39
100 So. Amer. Nav. & Marine R.	116½	200 do b30	39
100 do b10	116½	40 do	38¾
500 Quicksilver	38	100 do	38½
200 do	38¾	2000 do	38½
200 Mariposa Pref.	26	300 Chi. & N.W.P.	72
200 do b10	26	500 do	72½
200 do	25¾	700 do	73
400 do	25	100 do	72½
100 do	24	1200 Cleve. & Tol	119
200 do	23½	200 do	118
100 Boston W. P.	26	100 Chic. & R. I.	96¾
200 do	26¾	1000 do	96¼
100 do	26½	700 Tol. & W. & W.	40
400 At. M. S. S. Co.	104	1000 P., F. W. & C.	95
500 do	102	50 do	95¼
200 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	56	1000 do	94¾
100 do	55½	800 do	94¾
100 do	55½		
5,000 Tr. Notes,7 3-10s, Sec. Ser.	104⅛	500 N. Y. Cen.	101⅛
3,000 Al. & T. H. Inc.	95	1000 Reading R.	101⅛
1,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M	99	200 do s10	101¾
50 Wells&Fargo's Ex.	70	200 Cleve. & Pitts	83
1 Am. Ex. Co	70	200 Ill. Cen. R.	113
200 West. U. Tel.	45	100 Chic. & N. W.	38½
		100 Tol., W. & W.	40½

SECOND BOARD.

4,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	107¼	1200 Reading R.	101⅛
150,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65		500 do	101⅛
New Issue	104⅛	400 do	101⅛
3,000 Tr. Notes,7 3-10s.		200 do s30	101⅛
Sec. Ser.	104⅛	48 Mich. Cen. R.	104
5,000 do	104⅛	300 do	103½
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s...x-c	62⅛	200 M. S. & N. I.	70¾
6,000 Tenn. 6s, N.	62⅛	1500 do	71
50,000 O. & M. Cer.	25	50 do b30	71⅛
40,000 do	24⅞	200 Clev. & Pitts R.	82⅛
100 West. U. Tel.	44¾	1000 do	83
200 do	44⅞	200 do	82⅛
1075 do	45	50 Ill. Cen. R.	113
300 Quick. Min. Co.	38⅛	175 Chi. & N. W.	37
900 Mar. Min. Pr.	25	500 do	36⅛
300 do b30	26	1500 do	36
100 do	24⅞	400 do	36⅛
300 Boston W. P.	27	1000 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	70
200 Pac. M. St. Co.	158	100 do b30	71
200 N. Y. Central	101⅛	100 do	70⅛
800 do	101	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	118
1000 Erie Railroad	62⅞	200 do	118¼
300 do b10	62⅝	400 Chic. & R. I.	95⅛
1200 do	62⅞	800 do	95⅛
200 do b3	63	200 do	95⅛
200 do b10	62⅝	50 P., Ft. W. & C.	94
100 do s10	62⅝	300 do	93⅛
100 Hud. R. R.	119	300 do	93⅛
100 do s10	119⅛	800 do	93⅛
100 Alt. & T. H. Pr.	66	100 Chic. & Alton	106

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Cum. Coal	39	100 Mich. Cen. R.	102⅛
200 Quick. Min. s3	38	500 M. S. & N. I. b3	72
300 Union Nav. Co.	107⅛	600 do c	72⅛
200 do	107⅛	200 do c	72⅛
400 N. Y. Cen.	100⅞	900 do s3	72
300 do c	100⅞	1800 do	71⅞
300 do s3	100⅞	600 do	71⅞
300 do c	100⅞	400 Clev. & Pitts.	83⅛
200 do	100⅞	200 do	83⅛
1400 Erie R. b3	64⅛	200 do	83⅛
300 do c	64⅛	500 Cleve. & Tol.	120
800 do	64	300 Chi. R. I. & P.	95⅛
3200 do s3	63⅞	1600 do	95⅛
400 do c	63⅞	500 do b3	95⅛
1800 do c	64⅛	300 do s3	95⅛
900 do c	64⅛	800 do b3	95⅛
1100 do	64⅛	800 do s30	95⅛
800 do s3	64⅛	200 do c	95⅛
600 Reading R. s10	101⅛	800 Chi. & N. W.	39⅛
500 do	101⅛	300 do b3	39⅛
1200 do	101⅛	200 do	39⅛
3900 do c	101⅛	200 do	39⅛
600 do c	101⅛	300 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	76
3900 do c	101⅛	200 do b3	76
800 do b3	101⅛	200 do	75⅛
400 do b30	101⅛	200 do	75⅛
800 do s3	101⅛	300 do	75
100 P., F. W. & C. s30	94	300 do	74⅛
200 do	94	200 do c	74⅛
600 do	94⅛	200 do s3	71⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Mariposa Pr. b5	26	300 M. So. & N. I.	71⅞
200 do	25⅞	400 do s3	71¾
100 do b5	25⅞	200 do	71⅞
100 do	25⅞	100 do b15	72
200 N. Y. Cen.	101⅛	100 do	72
100 do b30	101⅛	400 do s3	71⅞
800 do	101⅛	800 do	71⅞
100 do	102	800 do	71⅞
300 do	102⅛	600 do c	71⅞
200 do b3	102	400 Cleve. & Pitts.	82⅞
800 do s3	101⅞	200 do	83⅛
400 do s10	101⅞	800 do	83
300 do	101⅞	200 Chi., R. I. & P.	95⅛
200 do	101⅞	300 do	95⅛
200 do s5	101⅞	200 do b30	95⅛
800 Reading R.	101⅞	800 do b3	95⅛
600 do s3	101⅞	400 do	95⅛
1200 do b3	101⅞	2200 do	96
500 do s10	101⅞	800 Chi. & N. W.	38⅛
200 do s30	101	300 do	38⅛
2900 Erie R.	63⅛	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	73
200 do	63⅛	300 do	73
200 do s10	63	200 do	74⅛
2400 do	63	400 P., F. W. & C.	94⅛
300 do s3	63	400 do	94⅛
300 do s5	63	300 do	94⅛
800 do s3	62⅛	100 do	94⅛
600 do	62⅛	200 do b3	94⅛
400 do c	62⅛	100 do	94⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Butler Coal	10	100 Ill. Cen. R. x-d	111
100 West. U. Tel.	44¼	100 Hudson R.	120⅛
400 N. Y. Cen.	100⅞	100 Union Nav.	106⅛
100 do	100⅞	100 do	106⅛
600 do	100⅞	600 Clev. & Pitts.	80⅛
200 do s3	100⅞	1800 do	81
300 do	100	200 do b3	80⅛
200 do b3	100⅞	300 do	80⅛
200 do s3	100⅞	200 do	80⅛
100 do s10	100⅞	200 do s10	80⅛
1800 Erie Railroad b3	61⅞	200 do	80⅛
4800 do	61⅞	500 Chi., R. I. & P.	94⅛
2600 do	61⅞	200 do b3	94⅛
1900 do	61⅞	1900 do	94⅛
1100 do	61⅞	2600 do	94⅛
6200 do	61⅞	300 do	94⅛
1100 do s3	61⅞	800 do b3	94⅛
400 do	61	400 do	94⅛
2800 do	61	200 do	94⅛
4100 do s3	61⅞	400 do	94⅛
2800 do b3	61	300 Chic. & N. W.	38⅛
1200 do b3	61	200 do	38⅛
1200 Reading R. b3	100⅛	2600 do	38⅛
2800 do	100⅛	1000 do	38⅛
800 do b3	100⅛	900 do	38⅛
1200 do	100⅛	2400 do	38⅛
1400 do	100⅛	300 do	38
400 do s10	100⅛	400 do	38
200 M. S. & N. I.	70	600 Chi. & N. W. P.	67
800 do	69⅛	200 do	67⅛
500 do	69⅛	200 do	67⅛
1800 do	69⅛	400 do	67⅛
1800 do	69⅛	200 do	67⅛
800 do	69⅛	200 do	67⅛
1500 do	69⅛	200 P., F. W. & C.	93⅛
500 do	68⅛	400 do	94⅛
1400 do	68⅛	200 do	94⅛
600 do	68⅛	600 do	94⅛

THURSDAY, Jan. 24—P. M.

On the opening of business in the Stock Exchange this morning the Railway market, contrary to the signs of reaction last night, was weaker than at any time during the panic of yesterday. The cause soon transpired in the announcement of another failure on the Street, attended by a heavy overdraft by the party in difficulty on the bank of North America. This news was soon followed up by a rumor that the President of the Bank, Mr. John P. Yelverton, was suddenly stricken down by apoplexy or paralysis last night, and likely to die this morning. The rumor unfortunately soon proved true. Mr. Yelverton died about 11 o'clock this forenoon. That this sad and shocking event should have occurred coincident with the failure and discovery of the overdraft of one of the dealers of the Bank, was, of course, remarkable. It created, of course, much talk on the street, and to some extent, led to the worst interpretation of the nature of the overdraft which had so shocked Mr. Yelverton as to cause his death. The sequel of the affair was not fully known at the close of business hours this afternoon. Mr. Alexander Meyer, the broker involved, has for some years stood well and in good credit on the Stock Exchange, and his business, for the year past, and up to yesterday, has involved very heavy sums, both as a borrower and lender of Money, and as a buyer and seller of Stocks. His over-draft yesterday was about $180,000. How far his unpledged securities will cover the deficit we are not at present apprized. He is reported to have been victimized to a considerable sum by the recent Cumberland Coal corner. The undivided surplus of the Bank is more than double the sum thus involved even if the whole should be lost.

The peculiar nature of this failure worked more than the customary mischief under such events to the Stock market, and the effect was also felt in the additional caution observed at Bank in certifying the checks of the Brokers. This last-named influence, however, will soon pass over. The proof of intentional wrong, as well as the evidence of serious deficiency in the Bank account referred to, is yet wanting; and even if the very worst should be made out, it would not be conclusive that the honor, or integrity, or good faith of the whole fraternity of Brokers and Stock Exchange Dealers are to be distrusted.

The weakest point in the Railway market was New-York Central, which fell early in the day to 99 ₱ cent. The recent occurrences at Albany, and the evidence before the Assembly Railroad Committee touching the controversy between Mr. Keep and Mr. Vanderbilt, the administrators, respectively, of the Central and Hudson Roads, have created the impression that Mr. Vanderbilt and his friends have not only sold out their Central, but have gone heavily *short* of it. Another adverse impression was created yesterday and the night before, that the heavy sales of the Stock by the firm of Messrs. Lockwood & Co., with whom Mr. Keep has had his private account for three or four years, were made at his instance, or on his orders from Albany. We expressed our own doubt of the fairness of this interpretation of Messrs. Lockwood's sales yesterday morning, and since Mr. Keep's return to town we have received the very best assurances that he has neither sold his own Stock, nor gone *short* of it, and that the stand he has taken against Mr. Vanderbilt and his demands for the Hudson Road was conscientiously assumed, in what he believes to be the true interests and prosperity of the Central Company.

The Western Road shares sympathized to the extent of 2@3 ₱ cent. in the additional heavy decline in New-York Central. The Erie Common stock was greatly excited throughout the day. The first sales were at 65, before any of the Boards convened; the next at 64½@64 ₱ cent.; then, at the first regular Board, at 63¾@63⅝; again, in the Long Room, at 64@63⅞, and soon after down to 62 ₱ cent. There was another upward turn to 63¾ ₱ cent., and a return, at the second regular Board, to 62¾@62⅞ ₱ cent. The weakest of the Western stocks were Northwest Common and Preferred, but all suffered from 2 to 3 ₱ cent., and the Miscellaneous stocks, like Quicksilver, Mariposa, Western Telegraph, &c., in about the same proportion.

The Public Funds were ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. cheaper than yesterday on 5-20s and steady on 7-30s. The Gold Room was ¼@½ ₱ cent. higher than last night's closing sales, partly owing to the absence of Cable news from Europe. Exchange on London for Saturday's mail looks a small fraction weaker than for the packet of yesterday, but there was scarcely sufficient business to-day to establish quotations. We call standard 60-day Bills on London 109⅜@109½ ₱ cent.

The market for Money is seven ₱ cent. The supply is easy to the Brokers where the collateral and character of the borrower are satisfactory. There was some unsettling of loans both yesterday and to-day owing to the heavy fall in stocks and the rumors of Street failures.

After the Second regular Board broke up this Afternoon the pressure to sell the Railways was greater than at any time during the day. Erie Common Stock broke down below 60 ₱ cent., and the excitement in the general market was extreme. No other failures were reported on the Street, and the cause of the renewed and aggravated depression in prices appeared to be the break in Erie—the only prominent Stock which withstood the panic on Tuesday night and yesterday.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with last night; the market closing under much excitement.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅞	99⅞	Northwest	40½	34½
U. S. 5-20s	107⅞	107⅜	N. West Pref.	77⅛	67⅜
U. S. 7.30s	104⅛	104⅛	Rock Island	96⅞	94⅛
N. Y. Central	103⅞	99⅞	Fort Wayne	95⅛	93⅞
Erie	65⅞	58¾	Cumb'land Coal	40	38
Hudson	126	119⅞	Quicksilver	38⅛	38
Reading	102⅛	100⅞	W. U. Telegraph	45⅞	44⅛
Mich. Southern	73⅞	68⅞	Mariposa Pref.	29⅛	25
Illinois Central	113	111⅛	Ohio Certificates	25⅞	24⅞
Pittsburgh	84⅞	80	American Gold	134⅞	134⅞
Tennessee 6s	63⅞	62⅛	Bills on London	109⅛	109⅞

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

America	131	Hanover	108½
Tradesmen's	140	Irving	102
Commerce	110	Metropolitan	120
Ocean	100	Market	110
American Exchange	115	Shoe and Leather	111
Chatham	140	Continental	100
Bank of the Republic	115	St. Nicholas	106
Bank of N. America	107	Central National	109½

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92½	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	87½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est.	90½	Han. & St. Jo. conv.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	89	Lack. & West'n Bds.	97½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	103½	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	103	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	94
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '65-'76	103½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	91
Erie 1st mort. 1876	100½	Tol. & W. 2d M.	76
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879	101	Gt. Western, 1st M. '68.	95
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883	100	Gt. Western, 1st M. '88	80
Erie 7s. 4th mort. 1880	90	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	69
Buff., N.Y.&E.1st M.'77	92½	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	101	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100½	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	99
Mich.Cen.8 ₱ ct. '69-'72	107½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
Mich.C.nw.1st M.8s. '82	111	N. J. Central 1st M.	100
Chi., B.&Q.8 ₱ ct.1st M.	110½	Pitts., Ft. W.&Ch. 2d M.	91
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	91½	Pitts., Ft. W&Ch. 3d M.	80
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	97	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	73
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F.7 ₱ c.	98	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	98½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875	105	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	88
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	89	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	81
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	79½	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	70	Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	98
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	95	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	80
Chi. & N. W. In't B.	87		

The Oriental Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent. free from Government tax, payable on and after Feb. 1.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,795,051 81; of which $827,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $879,000; payments, $1,611,816 72; balance, $106,888,182 28.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK FOR SALE.
$11 paid in at ... $8
$14 paid in at ... $11
$17 paid in at ... $14
Also, American, Adams, United States and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express stocks at lowest market rates, by
BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 71 Broadway, N. Y.

WE BEG TO EXPRESS OUR APPRECIATION of the sympathy extended to us by our numerous friends in the unexpected suspension of our house, and also to inform our creditors that we expect to be able to arrange our matters so we can resume business in a few days
QUIGLEY BROTHERS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Jan. 24, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 41 bbls. Ashes, 5,491 bbls. Flour, 320 bags Corn Meal, 4,800 bushels Corn, 160 bushels Rye, 4,080 bushels Oats, 14,000 bushels Malt, 1,007 bbls. Pork, 426 pkgs. Cut Meats, 859 pkgs. Lard, 180 pkgs. Beef, and 270 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are are quiet but steady at $8 25@$8 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls are unchanged.

COFFEE—Has been in rather more demand and held with more firmness. We quote Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@17½c.; Rio, 15c.@18c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16½c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet and depressed. Middlings, 33½c.@35c., chiefly within our range, ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,870 bales, against receipts of 6,044 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	15,138
Receipts last week	19,174
Receipts preceding week	15,047
Exports since Jan. 1, 1867	54,981
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	204,412
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	32,715
Exports since Sept. 1	144,455
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	170,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	897,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	391,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	545,000

EGGS—Are less plenty, and are in good request at firmer prices, including Jersey, extra brands, 42c.@43c.; State and Pennsylvania, 41c.@42c.; Ordinary Western, 36c.@37c.; Western, by express, 38c.@39c.; Canada, 39c.@40c.; Limed, 36c.@37c., ₱ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered and has been seriously depressed in price to-day, yet the demand has been very moderate. Sales since our last have been 6,100 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 40@$10 50; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $10 65@$11 55; fair to choice do. do. at $11 60@$12 30; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 70@$12 40 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 40	@10 50
Extra State	10 65	@12 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 25	@14 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 70	@12 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 45	@14 75
Extra Genesee	12 30	@14 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 75	@16 25

Southern Flour is quiet and heavy. Sales since our last 200 bbls., at $11 75@$13 85 for ordinary to fair extra, and $13 90@$17 for fair to very choice extra do., ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive at $12 75@$15 for extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request at from $6 40@$8 ₱ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Corn Meal is quite dull at $5@$5 10 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 10@$5 25 for Jersey, and $5 50@$5 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 125 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues dull at $2 90@$3 30 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Domestic Apples are quiet at firm prices. Cranberries are growing scarcer and are firmly held. We quote: Apples, selected, $6@$7 50; Apples, Western, $3 50@$4 50; Apples, Prime Winter, $5 50@$6; Cranberries, Eastern, $18@$20; Cranberries, Jersey, $16@$18 ₱ bbl. Dried Apples are steady and in better demand at improved prices. Dried Peaches are firmer. We quote: Apples, State and Western, 11c.@13½c.; Apples, Southern, 9½c.@11c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 34c.@35c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 14c.@15c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 12c.@13c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive and depressed in price. Sales since our last 7,300 bushels, including White Canada and Michigan at $3 08@$3 10, and No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 25 ₱ bushel. Corn has been very dull to-day and prices have favored buyers. Sales since our last 14,000 bushels, at (nominally) $1 16 for mixed Western, in store, and $1 18 for do. afloat; $1 10@$1 13 for new Yellow and White Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Oats have been in less request, including Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 62c.@65c., and State at 68c.@69½c. ₱ bushel; sales 21,000 bushels. Barley has been in more demand at steady prices; sales since our last 26,500 bushels, at 95c. for Canada West, in bond; $1 10@$1 15 for do. free, and $1 05 for State ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Malt. Rye has been dull; a small lot of Western sold at $1 25 ₱ bushel. Beans are in better supply, and the market is easier. Canada Peas are inactive. We quote: Prime Beans, Kidneys, $3 25@$3 50; Marrows, new, $3 25@$3 50; Mediums, new, $3 15@$3 25; Mixed Parcels, $2 75@$3; Peas, Canada, $1 60@$1 65 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate demand at $1 20@$1 35 for shipment, and $1 45@$1 70 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw, $1@$1 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in rather more request, including new at 35c.@70c.; old at 20c.@50c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet to-day, including Porto Rico at 45c.@60c.; Cuba at 37c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 73c.@86c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have been inactive and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 18@1 20; Crude Sperm at $2 55@$2 60; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 05@$1 25; Red Oil at 70c.@80c.; Linseed Oil at $1 18@$1 22, for English and American, ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in better request at 20c.@20½c. for Crude; 30c.@33c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 44½c.@46½c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—The market is quiet and unchanged. We quote Potatoes: Peach Blows, $2 50@$3; Mercers, $2 50@$2 75; Jackson Whites, $2 50@$2 75; Buckeyes, $2 25@$2 50; Dyckman, $2 50@$3; Chilian Red, new, $2 50@$2 75; Sweet Potatoes, $6@$7, Red Onions, $2@$2 25; White Onions, $2 50@$2 75; Russia Turnips, $1, ₱ bbl.; Cabbages, new, $5@$6 ₱ 100; Marrow Squash, $1@$1 50 ₱ bbl.; Citron, 75c. ₱ bbl.; Pumpkins, $10@$18 ₱ 100.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry is in light supply, and as the demand has been good throughout the week, prices have improved. We quote: *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 18c.@22c.; Chickens, 14c.@18c.; Geese, 12c.@15c.; Ducks, 19c.@22c., ₱ lb. Partridges, 75c.@$1 ₱ pair; Quail, $1 75@$2 ₱ dozen; Venison, carcase, 15c.@17c. ₱ lb.; Venison, saddle, 21c.@23c. ₱ lb.; Prairie Chickens, 75c. ₱ pair.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand and depressed in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,900 bbls., in lots, at $20@$20 95 for new City and Western Mess, closing at $20 75 for new Western Mess; $19 12@$19 37, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $19 25, cash; $16 75@$17 for Prime Mess; $20@$20 50 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,250 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' and buyers' options, February and March, part at $20 62@$21 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request; sales 500 pkgs., part to arrive, at 8½c.@9½c. for Shoulders, and 10.@12c. for Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon is in more demand at buoyant prices; sales 440 boxes, at 11c.@11½c. for short rib and 10½c. 10¾c. for Cumberland Cut ₱ lb. Lard is dull and heavy; sales since our last 570 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13c. for inferior to choice old, and 12¾c.@13½c. for new, ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs are in more demand at 8½c.@8¾c. for Western, and 9½c.@9¾c. for City, ₱ lb. Beef is in request at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 380 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet at $32@$34 for India Mess and $28 50@$30 for Prime Mess, ₱ tierce; sales 120 tcs. Beef Hams have been in limited request at $28 50@$33 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 240 bbls. Butter is quiet but steady, at 30c.@42c. for State, and 42c.@48c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to prime Western. ₱ lb. Cheese is in moderate request at 9c.@19c., with some fancy lots at 20c. ₱ lb. Messrs. Starin & Floyd, in their special report for the Weekly Times, notice the week's business in Butter and Cheese thus: The Butter market shows no material change since our last report. The market shows more tone, but the late heavy snow-storms have rendered the streets almost impassable for loaded teams, and thus checked trade. The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 7,042 packages, which is a large decrease. Low grades of Butter continue inanimate, and holders generally are disposed to meet the views of buyers for export, a movement of which would greatly relieve the market and cause more activity in the better qualities. The stock now in the dairy districts is quite light, and will without doubt go out cleanly at fair rates, and without disturbing the market, provided the stock is not rushed in a body for sale. Our quotations are unchanged.

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₱ lb.	42	@44
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb.	43	@45
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₱ lb.	38	@46
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb.	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb.	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb.	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ₱ lb.	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities ₱ lb.	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb.	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb.	32	@34
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb.	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb.	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb.	25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb.	22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb.	22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb.	18	@20
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	30	@33
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	20	@26

The market for Cheese shows less activity, although prices are firmly maintained by holders. Advices from Europe continue favorable, and with small concessions the market could be well cleared of fine stock. The total receipts for the week are 7,512 boxes. We make no change in our quotations.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb.	18	@20
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb.	17	@18
Factory Dairies, Western, ₱ lb.	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb.	18	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, Western, ₱ lb.	16	@17
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₱ lb.	9	@15
Farm Dairies, Common, ₱ lb.	15	@16

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request and held firmly. Sales since our last 825 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 9¾c.@12¾c., and 410 boxes Havana at 10½c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair demand at from 13c.@15c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 44,000 lbs. at 10c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 197,000 lbs., at 11c.@11½c.; also 27,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 240 bbls. Western at $2 25@$2 30 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 51,000 bushels Corn and Barley at 6d., by sailing vessel, and 8d. by steamer, ₱ bushel; 5,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 27s. 6d., and 150 tons Clover Seed, at 30s. ₱ ton. For London, a British ship, with Staves, on private terms. For a port in Spain, a bark, of 350 tons, with Tobacco, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, Mr. Edwin Booth in his great rôle of HAMLET.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.—FRA DIAVALO.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock.—CENDRILLON. A corps de ballet of fifty ladies.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "OURS." Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Miss Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock.—THE ROBBERS and WIZZARD SKIFF. Miss Fanny Herring as the Pirate Boy.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7¾, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf. Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Magnificent Horse Comedy, JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. George Christy every night, Billy Sheppard and John Collins.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON and MADAGASCAR BALLET, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; THE BASKET TRICK and GOBLIN HEAD.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, Carl Wolfsohn's BEETHOVEN MATINEE.

UNION HALL.
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, commencing at 3 and 7½ o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS.
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY, ROSA BONHEUR'S HORSE FAIR and other VALUABLE PAINTINGS.

CLINTON HALL.
Astor-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, VALENTINE VOUSDEN. THE UNITY OF NATIONS.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The telegraph lines are still reported down east of Pictou, Nova Scotia, and the parties sent out to repair them have not yet succeeded, owing to the impassable condition of the roads. Consequently we are still without Cable dispatches.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill supplementary to the act to prevent smuggling was taken up and passed. Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate with the names of all army officers appointed under the last act who have not joined their commands, and their reasons for not doing so. Mr. WADE, from the Committee on Territories, reported a substitute for the bill providing for a temporary Government for Montana Territory. The new bill proposes several very important changes. Mr. VAN WINKLE reported a joint resolution suspending the collection of direct taxes in Virginia. Mr. STEWART introduced a bill providing the manner in which town sites, located on public land, may be preempted. The Finance Committee reported a bill appropriating $50,000 for the employment of temporary clerks in the Treasury Department. The Tariff Bill came up again for discussion, and Mr. GRIMES delivered a lengthy written argument in opposition to it. Several other Senators participated in the debate, and two or three amendments were adopted. No definite action was taken on the bill.

In the House, while the members were discussing the joint resolution providing that the provisions of the Agricultural College Act should be extended to Tennessee, some scathing personalities were indulged in between Mr. COOPER, of Tennessee, and Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania. Mr. KELLEY denounced ANDREW JOHNSON as a "usurper," and Mr. COOPER with having been his paid agent. Mr. COOPER responded, telling Mr. KELLEY that he lied. The Speaker called the members to order, and the exchange of compliments ceased. Mr. STEVENS' Reconstruction Bill came up for consideration. Mr. RAYMOND addressed the House in opposition to the bill, and Mr. SHELLABARGER in favor of it. In Committee of the Whole Mr. MORRILL made a lengthy speech on the financial question.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and of the Society for the Care and Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, were received and ordered printed. The case of Judge SMITH, of Oneida County, charged with malfeasance in office, came up and was considered in secret session. There are nine specifications contained in the charges, five of which were disposed of.

In the Assembly a report from the Trustees of the State Inebriate Asylum was presented. The Asylum has been closed since the 1st of October owing to some difficulty in regard to its management, but will be opened again in the Spring.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Supreme Court of Alabama yesterday decided that the existence of that State was not destroyed in consequence of secession and the events which followed; that the Government of the State was a *de facto* Government, and that all acts committed by its authority were valid. Guardians who made investments in Confederate bonds and notes are entitled to credit for them. Chief-Justice WALKER delivered the opinion.

Gov. WELLS, of Louisiana, has completed his message to the Legislature of that State. He favors the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment and denounces the action of the July rioters in their murderous attack upon the Conventionists. He suggests that an appropriation be made for the establishment of schools for freedmen.

The United States Supreme Court has a case now before it which will determine whether the forfeiture of a vessel as prize, by rebel owners, will also forfeit the prior claims of loyal persons for repairs of such vessel; and what, if any, is the remedy in such cases, after the prize is taken into custody. A report of the case will be found in the law column.

The Fenian trials were continued yesterday at Toronto. The case of JAMES KING excited much interest in that vicinity, he being a Southerner. JUBAL EARLY, late Confederate General, was present and testified in behalf of the prisoner. KING was acquitted. THOMAS GALLAGHER was found guilty and sentence deferred.

The Republican State Convention of Connecticut, in session at New-Haven, yesterday renominated by acclamation Gen. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY for Governor. OLIVER H. PERRY, of Fairfield, Conn., was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. Other State officers were also nominated.

Gen. PALMER, Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad, received from the Government yesterday $400,000 in bonds, on the acceptance by the Commissioners of twenty-five miles of railroad and telegraph line west of Fort Riley.

Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, yesterday sent a letter to the Senate of that State, thanking the members for having chosen him to represent the State in the United States Senate.

Hon. J. DIXON ROMAN, formerly a member of Congress from Maryland, died at Hagerstown on Saturday last. He had been in bad health for a long time.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction held their regular semi-monthly meeting yesterday afternoon. The receipts for the past two weeks were $75,223 42. Messrs. BELL and BOWEN were appointed a Committee to investigate the causes of the fire which occurred lately on Blackwell's Island, and destroyed the penitentiary cook-house. A resolution was adopted providing for the formation of a library for the children on Randall's Island. The usual routine business was gone through and the meeting adjourned.

Decisions were rendered yesterday by Mr. Justice PECKHAM, in the three actions entitled The Bank of New-Orleans *vs.* BRANDER, CHAMBLISS & MATHEWS, a report of which was published in our law columns on Thursday. The Bank is to have judgments in the several suits for an aggregate amount of over $16,000.

The National Bank of North America, it was announced yesterday, had been a loser to the amount of $220,000 by overdrafts of A. J. MEYER & Co., brokers. The President of the Bank, Mr. JOHN P. YELVERTON, was so much affected by the knowledge of the fact, that a fatal attack of apoplexy was the result.

A verdict of $5,000 was rendered in the Superior Court yesterday against the Forty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry Railroad Company, for damages sustained by Mrs. ELIZABETH UNGER, from being knocked down and badly injured by a pair of horses that broke and ran away from one of defendants' cars, on the night of Jan. 1, 1864.

JOHN R. HAMILTON, formerly confidential clerk for Messrs. R. & W. SIMPSON, pawnbrokers, at No. 195 Bowery, was yesterday arrested on the charge of embezzling, at different times since June last, moneys to the amount of from $12,000 to $15,000 from his employers. Justice SHANDLEY admitted the accused to bail in the sum of $10,000 to answer the charge.

The Board of Councilmen met at 4 P. M. yesterday. A resolution was adopted permitting the railroad companies to sprinkle salt on their switches and turn-outs. The rules of the Board were altered so that no special session can be held without four hours' previous notice. Adjourned to Monday next.

A verdict of $114 45 was rendered yesterday in the Supreme Court Circuit, Part II., against the Hudson River Railroad Company, for the non-delivery of a quantity of freight which was shipped at Auburn on the Central Road, for Fishkill on the Hudson. The plaintiff in the suit is LOUISA HOTCHKISS.

GEO. GARDNER, *alias* "Dutch Heinrich," who was arrested some time since on a charge of assault and robbery at the Broadway Bank, and was admitted to bail to answer, was yesterday arrested on a bench warrant issued by Judge RUSSEL, GARDNER having failed to appear for trial.

Alderman WILLIAM L. ELY has obtained an injunction from Judge BARNARD restraining the members of the Board of Aldermen from removing him (ELY) from office and giving his seat to PETER MCKNIGHT.

In the case of CHRISTIAN WIEGOLD *vs.* The Second-avenue Railroad Company, reported in the TIMES of the 24th inst., the Jury rendered a verdict in favor of the Company.

JOHN B. GOUGH lectured last evening, before a crowded audience, at the Cooper Institute, on "The Lights and Shadows of London Life." The lecture was well received.

The general markets were very dull and heavy yesterday. Flour, Wheat, Corn and Pork were cheaper. The freight engagements were more extensive.

The English and French Press on Impeachment.

The question of the President's impeachment is elaborately discussed in our late files from Paris and London. The way in which it is treated in the more prominent journals shows a great advancement in the knowledge of American affairs since the time of the late war. We should judge that the public writers abroad have all been busily engaged in studying our Constitution, institutions, laws, politics, ideas and styles of life. In fact, the discussions, especially in the English Press, are very like those of American politicians. If they differ with each other, it is on intelligible grounds; and if they argue, it is with some knowledge of the points in dispute. An English writer from this country some few years ago took occasion to sneer at the fact that the Constitution was sold in the streets of this City for two cents; but we should imagine that the enterprising venders of that venerable instrument must have extended the sphere of their labors to London, and must have found a ready market for their wares among the quill-drivers who enlighten the European public on American politics. The fact gives us unmitigated pleasure, while it also saves us from intolerable suffering. It was certainly heart-rending as well as mortifying to be compelled to read the London and Paris journals during the continuance of the late war. It was not the incident of their opposition to us and to the cause of the Union that troubled us, but their dismal ignorance upon all those matters that furnished grounds for opinion, and the frightful *nonchalance* with which, on every possible occasion, they made exposure of their ignorance. If they will now take the trouble to deal intelligently with American affairs, their utterances will weigh out their full value even with us, and, moreover, will have an additional and adventitious value from the fact that they are the conclusions of those who are removed from the scene of the conflict, and have only a limited interest in its fortunes.

In France, both the Imperialist and Liberal journals look on the impeachment movement as being revolutionary in its nature. Touching, as it does, the highest functionary of the State—aiming, as it does, at his forcible removal from office—based, as it is, on grounds so frivolous, and accompanied by accusations so gross—doubtful as seems the issue of the contest, and uncertain as appears the course of events subsequent to it—the affair is inexplicable to them on any other theory than that of the "revolution." As a consequence the gravity of the movement is discerned, and the resort to such an expedient is on all hands deprecated. Of course we should expect such a journal as *La Liberté* to indulge in high-sounding rhetoric on the subject, somewhat akin to that of our impeachers here; but even those who are inclined to talk thus feel that impeachment marks a crisis beyond which our career must be dubious and unsteady. The protests of the *Temps* and the *Presse* are no less emphatic than that of *La France*, and, in fact, we may say that the organs of all parties are unanimous and decided in their remonstrances against the threatened measure.

The chief organs of English thought treat the impeachment business as by far the most serious and perilous procedure in our political history. Nearly all of them, like their French cotemporaries, apply to it the word "revolution," and look upon its origin and pretext, as well as its probable results, as indicative of the prevalence of a revolutionary feeling in the country. The *Times*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the *Saturday Review*—each regarding the matter from the standpoint of the ruling classes—are agreed as to its character, while the more respectable of the Liberal organs are no less strenuous in deprecating it as dangerous to the repose of the country and the permanence of free institutions. Of course all that they say against the measure is based on the ground upon which it has been urged, and the objects that are sought by it. In this view, the *Times* remarks that the "trial of the President will transform the Constitution," and the following sentences which we bring together give the points of its opinion:

> "It may be, and no doubt is, galling to the dominant party in Congress to be thwarted as they have been by one man; but the Constitution gives him the power, and it is of that they ought to complain. It is, in truth, the Constitution, rather than Mr. JOHNSON, which is now the object of assault; it is the Constitution, rather than Mr. JOHNSON, which is in danger. If the articles of his impeachment be truly drawn, they will make the first charge against him that he has used all the powers of his office, and by the side of this all his other offences are as nothing. Let the impeachment be prosecuted with the determination which is said to inspire its managers, and its results will be much more portentous than the mere removal of Mr. JOHNSON from his place. The Presidency itself will cease to be what it has been, and the balance which now exists upon the legislative action of Parliamentary majorities will vanish. * * * We need not, however, dwell upon the future; it is sufficient to note the phase through which the American Constitution appears to be passing, the danger that the artificial balance of powers, the checks upon impulsive legislation, the independence of the Executive Government contemplated by the founders of the Republic will all be swept away."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* points out the lack of *definition* in all the accusations against President JOHNSON. After a keen discussion of this point, and after expressing a fear that the *judicial* view of the case may be lost sight of in the excited state of party feeling, it concludes by the utterance of a strong hope that

> "The Senate will give the world one more example of the fact which is so often overlooked and obscured that the passionate external violence of the American character and manners overlays and conceals a solid foundation of good sense, moderation, and regard for law which makes itself felt in the long run and on great occasions."

The *Saturday Review* treats the proposed impeachment at length, and with signal ability. It analyzes the powers of the different branches of the Government, as set forth in the Constitution, shows the peculiar position which the President has among the rulers of States, and tries to discover his culpability as set forth in the various charges brought against him:

> "The President," it remarks, "stands on a present basis of Constitutional right; while Congress is acting in formal defiance of the Constitution, and seems inclined, according to the latest accounts, to set the Constitution aside altogether, and to assert for itself the omnipotence of a British Parliament—*the right of altering all laws*, whether fundamental or incidental, whether part of the original compact of Union or mere measures of Congressional legislation, by a simple majority of both Houses. * * * The charges against him, correctly estimated, amount simply to this—that in the exercise of his executive power he has set at nought the wishes of Congress, and acted upon his own judgment; that he has carried out his own policy, and not the policy of a majority of the two Houses. And it is plain, not only that an impeachment on such a ground as this would be a gross abuse of a remedy intended for a very different purpose, but that it would totally alter the existing relations between the Executive and the Legislature, and subvert the present Constitution of the Federal Government. The Federal Constitution has explicitly made known the purpose for which this formidable weapon may be drawn. It was never meant to enable Congress to get rid of a political opponent. Had it been intended that Congress should be able to remove a President for political reasons, a machinery less cumbrous and less cruel would have been supplied."

There is nothing particularly novel about these views of the leading journals of Great Britain, and we do not quote them as affording any light to our politicians upon Constitutional questions. But they indicate the drift of intelligent European thought upon the most important matter in current American history. And they show that what is here only a subject of Congressional frivolity and partisan animosity is there regarded as of the gravest national import.

Protestants and the Sovereign of Rome.

The only Government in the world that recognized the rebel Confederacy was that of the Sovereign of Rome. The only Government in the world that denies to-day the right of worship to American Protestants within its capital is that of the Sovereign of Rome.

The facts bearing on the latter point were adverted to in a recent cable telegram. The story is fully borne out in the fuller reports by mail. The American, Scotch and English places of worship within the precincts of Rome—all of an unostentatious and almost private character—have been ordered closed by the Cardinal Minister of State, under immediate direction of the Pope; and our Protestant countrymen in Rome are only permitted the grace henceforward to assemble for the worship of God outside the walls of the city.

The story hardly seems real. One cannot well appreciate the audacity of this feeble, corrupt, dying remnant of despotic rulership—the very caricature and ghostly counterfeit of impotent tyranny—with its paralytic army of petticoated priests. It seems something *unreal* that powerful liberal nations like those of Great Britain and the United States, whose Governments extend to the spiritual subjects of Rome the utmost toleration, and treat them with every consideration and respect, should have indignities offered to them of such a fashion. Our Protestant clergy do not go to Rome to make converts of Romans. They go to edify people of their own language and faith, who have made Rome a temporary residence. They have a right to do this, by all recognized rules of international comity. If their Government on their behalf do not assert that right, then it fails in its duty. That is the sum of the story. It is hardly worth while quarreling with a sovereignty in the last stages of its existence; and it is always a painful and invidious thing for strong powers to attempt what may appear like coercion in their dealings with weak ones. And yet we do not think that the representatives of the United States and England were justified in accepting, without an emphatic protest, the invitation of the Pope or his Cardinal Minister of State to remove their places of worship beyond the corporate limits of Rome. The invitation was an insult, and none the less so that it was offered by a powerless ruler. It was an invitation given on the back of the French evacuation of the city, implying, in the most direct way, that American and English Protestants had been indebted to the Imperial occupation for the little semblance of toleration they enjoyed. It was doubly an affront, in view of the kindly and conciliatory policy which the liberal Powers of both hemispheres have pursued in smoothing the way for an understanding between Italy and Rome. It was a contemptibly ungrateful act, in view of the perfect equality between Roman Catholics and Protestants, under the administration of the two great Protestant Governments of the world.

In every sense—and from every point of view that we can think of—it is humiliating for us to read of our representative being obliged to slink outside of the walls of Rome, along with his fellow-countrymen and fellow-religionists, like so many conspirators, before they can read the Book of Common Prayer, or open the New Testament, as a worshipping congregation, of a Sabbath morning—while here, on every hand rise gorgeous Roman Catholic edifices, surrounded with all the appendages and endowments of a recognized Romish hierarchy. The thing hardly admits of reasoning. It is one simply for unsparing and unqualified denunciation.

Taxation and the Tariff.

Mr. SHERMAN, in his speech on the Senate Tariff Bill, correctly defines the limits within which the discussion of the subject should proceed. It is not a question of free trade on one hand or protection on the other, considering either as a principle to be advocated in the abstract. Free trade is impossible to a country whose financial necessities are as great as ours; and it is idle to talk of the merits of protection as a principle, since the duties which are required to provide the Government with gold constitute all the protection which any interest can reasonably claim.

This view of the case disposes of a large part of the tariff controversy, and simplifies the points that remain. The mere free trade argument is a waste of words, because the country cannot dispense with high customs' duties. The theorising of the protectionist is equally supererogatory, because the home manufacturer derives incidentally from these duties ample relief from competition with foreign products. Whether free-traders or protectionists, we cannot evade the task of providing the $140,000,000 of gold which the Government must have to fulfill the obligations of the present year.

But the fact that the financial necessities of the Government are, and for years to come will be, enormous, furnishes a reason for pushing the question at least one stage beyond that reached by Mr. SHERMAN. Home industry is, as he shows, of necessity largely and incidentally protected. The foreign producer must pay heavy tribute before entering the United States market. Inasmuch, then, as our whole people are constrained to submit to high prices for the articles protected, and thus to provide the protection which special interests enjoy, we are bound, in behalf of the people, to oppose the imposition of higher duties than the actual necessities of the Government warrant. Adjust it as we may, the burden will be oppressive. It becomes intolerable when any considerable portion of it is imposed, not with a view to the needs of the Treasury, but with exclusive reference to the profits of classes who are already extravagantly protected. In this respect the Senate bill is a departure from the sound doctrine of Mr. SHERMAN's speech. Certain of its rates are indefensible on strict revenue grounds; that is to say, on many articles the rates might be reduced, not only without injury to the customs' revenue, but with positive advantage to it. And in the rearrangement of other rates protection is conceded for its own sake to a degree amounting to prohibition. According to Mr. SHERMAN's showing, however, the Treasury cannot afford the loss which follows prohibitory duties; and the country ought not to be asked to suffer for the benefit of a fraction.

Moreover, on the hypothesis that the Tariff should be considered mainly if not altogether as a revenue measure, its revision should be accompanied with a reconsideration of the entire revenue system of the Government. Since the country must be heavily taxed, it should not be taxed needlessly or inequitably, as Mr. SHERMAN admits. Mr. WELLS has demonstrated, however, that it is taxed both needlessly and unjustly. He has further proved that manufacturers who clamor for prohibitory duties might be served equally well by a reform of the internal taxation and the free admission of raw products. To a limited extent, the latter is provided for by the Senate Bill, with a flagrant exception in regard to wool. But the vexation and the cumulative iniquity of the internal revenue system attract little or no attention in Congress, and Mr. SHERMAN passes over the subject in silence. The impression may be erroneous—the reflection upon Congress unjust. But really, as matters look, that august body, while eager to build up the fortunes of a few favored manufacturers at the expense of the community, is obstinately indifferent to the wants of the community in reference to a reduction of taxation. The extortionate demands of the prohibitionists for more profit are heeded and obeyed; the pleadings of the patient people for relief are obstinately ignored.

THE COURAGE OF MODERATION.—Touching the impeachment project, the Albany *Evening Journal* says:

> "It is the concurrent testimony of impartial observers at Washington, that the policy of entering upon a formal attempt to impeach the President, is growing in favor. If so, it is not, we are sure, because men's judgments are convinced, but rather because too many fear to interpose against the most extreme proposition. *It now requires more courage to be moderate than to be extravagant.*"

There is much force in the concluding observation. Now, indeed, it "requires more courage to be moderate than to be extravagant." Extremes of opinion and violence of proposition and language, are the madness of the hour. Because the country has passed through a great war, or revolution, everything revolutionary seems to be considered in order. The Constitution is no longer venerated as by our fathers. Our whole Government, in the judgment of a certain class, is in need of radical change. Nothing is right in the eyes of these extremists. The noisiest part of public opinion, too, is on the side of extravagance. Moderate men quail before the current, and make but feeble efforts to guide or stem it. To hint at the wisdom of moderation is to incur obloquy as a "renegade," or a faint-hearted member of the great party of liberty and right. Multitudes are alive to the wrong and danger of this state of things, but how few have the pluck to protest against it, or to labor in the cultivation of a healthier sentiment! Courage, then, is one thing needed—courage to denounce and resist the revolutionary schemes of demagogues and adventurers; courage to stand by the Constitution as the ark of safety, and to insist that the changes which may be desirable to meet the new wants of the Republic shall be effected in a constitutional manner. As matters at present look, moderate men appear to have lost faith in the virtue of moderation, or to lack the nerve which is wanted in times like these.

PROGRESS OF THE ANARCHISTS.—The *Anti-Slavery Standard* remains true to its vocation as the pioneer in the path to anarchy. It leads, and the extremists follow; it commands, and they obey. It was the first to call for the removal of President JOHNSON, and the first to raise the howl against the Supreme Court. Still it is not satisfied. Under the head, "The Three Oligarchies," JAMES REDPATH declares that "it is time for another forward movement;" "let the bugle sound the charge for a grand assault on the three organized oligarchies that remain." And what, think you, are the "oligarchies" in question? According to the writer in the *Standard* they are (1) the regular army, (2) the Supreme Court, (3) the Senate of the United States. The first, Mr. REDPATH says, must be abolished; the second reformed by doing away with the life-membership of the Judges, and making them elective for a term of years—the electors to be the whole people, and not any delegated body. Concerning the third "oligarchy," and the treatment to be applied to it, we are required to await the next number of the *Standard*. That something terrible will then be said on the subject, may be inferred from Mr. REDPATH's passing remark, that "the most offensive of all our oligarchical institutions is the Senate of the United States." Is it also to be swept away? We anxiously await the promised onslaught. There is time enough, however, since the President is to be deposed, Gen. GRANT consigned to private life, the regular army abolished, and the Supreme Court made an elective body—all before upsetting the United States Senate. It is plain that the anarchists have their hands full of work.

THE NEW-YORK SENATE COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON WHARVES AND PIERS.—It is refreshing to find that a fact of which most New-York citizens have been aware time out of mind, has at length been presented with all the sanction of a Committee of the Legislature. The manifold evils by which the water fronts of this City are deprived of more than half their value, are truly, as the report says, disgraceful. Hideous and filthy, the wharves and piers are outdone by no city in the world. In asking for a Board to control the whole administration of them, the Committee give good reasons why their request should be granted, among which is that they find no well-organized administration of law or ordinance controlling and directing this immense property. This was to be expected so long as they were in the hands of such men as those who run up the City debt and underlet the markets, connive at fraudulent contracts and do other things which are equally scandalous. We trust that the reform is about to begin, and that New-York may some day be able to point with pride to our beautiful bay, and a magnificent and commodious system of shipping accommodation.

CHEAP BOOKS.—We are glad to see that some of our book publishers are showing signs of a desire to rival the English publishers in the production of cheap editions of standard works. *Rival* may be too strong a word to use; for with existing prices of material and labor, and the existing style of taxation, we cannot hope to approach in cheapness the books that are now being manufactured in England and imported to this country in great quantities. But we have seen recent publications which indicated that American publishers were at least willing to try to compete in a legitimate manner for the control of the American market. They have undoubtedly learned by experience that they must either do this or content themselves with seeing foreign editions of standard works on all the booksellers' shelves throughout the country. In other days books were cheaper here than in any other country of the world; now they are dearer than in any other country—that is, dearer than in Germany, France or England. There is no doubt that this fact is telling grievously on the purchases of the people, and on the growth of a love for literature among the masses. We therefore hail more warmly, even in this than in other directions, the prospect of a diminution in prices.

THE STAR OF EMPIRE.—The recent discussion in Congress of female voting, and the speech of Senator COWAN in its favor, seem not to have been without their effect on the country. Already the subject has been broached in various State Legislatures, (whose jurisdiction over it is undisputed,) and in Maine the Legislature has gone so far as to pass "orders" looking to the abolition of all distinction between the sexes in the matter of suffrage. We shall thus probably soon have the matter put to a practical test in at least one of the States; and if the Maine franchise law confers the right of office-holding, we may ere long behold a female Governor with her lady councillors. The sex will then have something else than their waterfalls to think of.

Amusements.

STEINWAY HALL.—The concert in aid of the "German Ladies' Society for Widows and Orphans," drew a fine audience to Steinway Hall last evening. The programme—to say nothing of the object—justified this result. It opened with a piece on the organ, (the Toccata in F, by BACH,) played superbly by Mr. WARREN, who in every steady, solid and musician-like point of view is decidedly one of our best organists. The pedal passages were brought out with evenness, and the *ensembles* with effect. It is the first time we have heard the Steinway instrument to such advantage. After Mr. WARREN came Mr. STEINS, whose pure and beautiful baritone voice gave importance to HACKEL's insignificant legend of the "Deserter." He was encored, and sang a piece by SCHUBERT. Mr. WOLFSOHN played LISZT's reminiscences of "Norma" in the true spirit of virtuosity. But the work is disjointed, and needs much breadth of style in the player to make it acceptable. Mme. FREIDERICI sang SCHUMANN's "Frühlingsnacht," and being encored, substituted SCHUBERT's "Wanderer." In the latter she was especially successful. We have seldom heard this beautiful composition given with more feeling and effect. Miss CAMILLA URSO succeeded Mme. FREIDERICI, and played VIEUXTEMP's "Fantaisie Caprice" faultlessly. In clearness of execution, delicacy of phrasing, and certainty of culmination, we have heard no artist who can surpass this remarkable performer. Her success was, of course, most emphatic, and, let us add, most deserved. The first part of the programme terminated with a recitation by Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON, the celebrated actor. It was from SHAKESPEARE, ("Julius Cæsar,") and lengthy. The audience listened to it with respectful attention, but did not frantically demand its repetition. Recitations are a bore, under the most favorable circumstances. There seems to be a disposition in the present day to make them additionally distressful. Mme. RISTORI and Mr. DAWISON both assume the airs of private life when they come before the audience. They pass daintily to a chair, and then languidly read from a pamphlet. About the high-toned respectability of this there can be no doubt, but about its attractiveness there is likely to be a wide diversity of opinion. Mr. DAWISON was dutifully applauded, and that is all.

The concert introduced the splendid chorus of the "Liederkranz," and some artists to whom it is not necessary to refer.

BEETHOVEN RECITAL.—Mr. CARL WOLFSOHN will give his regular Beethoven recital this afternoon at Steinway's Rooms. It was postponed from last Friday in consequence of the snow-storm, which prevented Mr. WOLFSOHN arriving here in time for the performance. The principal item of interest is the "Sonate Pathetique."

CONNECTICUT.

Union Republican State Convention—Many of the Delegates Snow-bound—Speeches of Lieut.-Gov. Averill, Hon. E. K. Foster, Gen. Ferry and Others—Renomination of Gen. Hawley—Nominations for Other Offices—The Resolutions.

From our Own Correspondent.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Thursday, Jan. 24, 1867.

The Union Republican State Convention met at Music Hall, in this city, to-day. There were present about three hundred delegates. Many of the towns were unrepresented on account of the delegates being unable to reach the city owing to the impassable condition of the highways in many parts of the State. Notwithstanding this the Convention was very enthusiastic in spirit, and though there was a warm struggle for several positions on the ticket by prominent candidates from different sections of the State, its proceedings were of the most harmonious and agreeable character.

At 10 o'clock Hon. H. H. STARKWEATHER, of Norwich, Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order. Hon. ROGER AVERILL, of Danbury, Lieutenant-Governor of the State, was chosen temporary Chairman. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. DRYDEN S. PHELPS, of this city.

Mr. AVERILL on taking the chair tendered his grateful acknowledgment for the honor shown him. He said they had met to transact business for the citizens of the State, in which they have a deep interest, and in which the people of the whole country have an interest. They would not discharge that business acceptably to the people unless they spoke and decided upon the great issues of the day. These should not be dodged. There must go forth from the Convention no uncertain declarations; they must take such a potition that there will be no question as to where they stand, either in or out of the State. They ought, he said, to indorse the votes of Congress unqualifiedly. They should do it in no unmistakable manner. The claims of the workingmen should receive attention, and a declaration in their behalf should be placed in the platform. He thought the present ten-hour law should be changed to the eight-hour.

Hon. H. LYNDE HARRISON, of Crawford, and Hon. H. T. SPERRY, of Hartford, were elected temporary Secretaries, and the usual Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization and Resolutions were appointed.

The Committee on Credentials reported about 260 delegates.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported for President of the Convention Hon. E. K. FOSTER, of New-Haven. They also reported a list of twenty-one Vice-Presidents and four Secretaries, all of which were adopted.

Mr. FOSTER, on taking the chair, was received with applause. He returned his thanks, and expressed himself greatly pleased at seeing so many delegates present in view of the recent great snow-storm. He had not thought to see so many assembled together. Though he saw but few yet he beheld, in point of worth they were a body of men not to be surpassed in the State. You are gathered together out of a sense of duty to yourselves, your State and country. You felt that there was work to do; you knew that the Republican Party had spent millions of dollars and sacrificed thousands of lives in the great struggle to preserve our country, and that they ought to reap the fruits of their victory; but there are those who are determined that this shall not be done by the Republican Party. We are determined that it shall be accomplished. All of us knew that after the war was over there would still be a contest; that graver questions would arise. We relied upon the President, who had himself suffered for the people, who had, as it were, been baptized in the war. We had reason to suppose he would stand by us in this struggle, but he had proved false, and he now stood in the way of healthy legislation. His position is one that gives joy to the enemies of the country, and carries sorrow to the heart of every friend of that country. He was glad to see we had a Congress emanating from the people ready to do their duty, and to do it fearlessly. We could not with safety permit the return of the rebellious States without guarantees for the future. Whenever they gave these, the questions of the day would be easily settled. There were men who were determined that this should not be accomplished, and who threatened a revolution if Congress attempted to exercise the constitutional privilege of impeachment. When such sentiments were uttered it was time for every man to be up and doing. The work could not be entrusted to the men who had embrued their hands with the blood of rebellion. Congress had given high evidence that we should give it our confidence, and they should do the work. He hoped that the Convention would meet the issues of the day boldly, and adopt a platform so plain that he who runneth might read, and the blind even see what it meant.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of candidates. On motion of Hon. EZRA HALL, of Marlboro', a member of the State Committee, Gen. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, of Hartford, was unanimously nominated by acclamation, amid loud and long continued applause.

Attempts, at this point of the proceedings, were made to secure an adjournment for dinner, in order to give time to consider further in regard to candidates for Lieutenant-Governor. They all failed, and the Convention proceeded to an informal vote for a candidate for that office. Two hundred and fifty-six votes were cast, of which Hon. O. H. PERRY, of Fairfield, received 113; ROBBINS BATTELL, of Norfolk, 44; C. W. BALLARD, of Darien, 36; HENRY P. HAVEN, of New-London, 18; DAVID GALLUP, of Plainfield, 11; BENJ. DOUGLAS, of Middletown, 16. There were seven other candidates who received scattering votes.

Mr. BATTELL's name was then withdrawn, and on motion Hon. OLIVER H. PERRY was unanimously nominated by acclamation.

An informal ballot was taken for a candidate for Secretary of State. Hon. WM. J. ELMER, of Middletown, received 161 votes; DANIEL B. BOOTH, 66.

The Convention then adjourned until 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 2 o'clock by the President.

Mr. BOOTH's name was withdrawn and Mr. ELMER was chosen candidate for Secretary of State.

Hon. HENRY G. TANITOR, of Hampton, was chosen candidate for Treasurer, and LEMAN W. CUTLER, of Watertown, was chosen candidate for Comptroller.

Gen. O. S. FERRY, of Norwalk, then reported from the Committee on Resolutions the following platform:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the result of the elections of the last Autumn, affords new proof of the devotion of the American people to the fundamental principles of free Government, and of their determination to establish and confirm a Union based upon these principles only; that we congratulate each other and the country upon that auspicious result, and pledge ourselves that Connecticut, in this respect, shall emulate the example of her loyal sister States.

Resolved, That the pending Amendment to the Federal Constitution, in the generous magnanimity of the terms which it proposed to the late insurgents, deserved and should have received their grateful recognition; that its rejection by them proceeds from a still prevailing spirit of rebellion, and imposes upon the national authority the duty of establishing the Union upon none other than just and durable foundations; that in so doing, loyalty to the Republic should be recognized as the first of political virtues, and disloyalty as the worst of political crimes, and that the protection of all citizens throughout the Republic in the exercise of all the rights and immunities guaranteed by the Constitution should be inviolably secured.

Resolved, That the only just basis of human governments is the consent of the governed; that, in a representative Republic, such a consent is expressed through the exercise of the suffrage by the individual citizen, and that the right to that exercise should not be limited by distinctions of race or color.

Resolved, That in any revision of the revenue system, the duties upon imports should be adjusted with a view to the encouragement of American industry, without impairing the public revenue, and that the burdens now imposed, by internal taxation, should be alleviated as far as possible, and especially by the reduction of existing taxes upon incomes and sales.

Resolved, That in the administration of State policy, we are in favor of a rigid economy in expenditures, and permanent provision for the steady reduction and final payment of the State debt.

Resolved, That the Republican Party is identified in its history, and by its essential principles, with the rights, the interests and the dignity of labor; that by all the record of that history and all the sanctity of those principles it is bound in sympathy with the toiling masses of society, of whom is composed the great proportion of its number, and that the workingmen of Connecticut will receive at its hands every needed legislative remedy of the evils of which they complain.

Resolved, That the present salutary law concerning the employment of children in manufactories and education of such children should be rendered more efficient in its operation and more rigidly enforced.

Resolved, That the Republican Party regards with earnest solicitation the struggles of oppressed nationalities toward independence and purer liberty, and that it extends its earnest sympathy to Crete, to Ireland and to Mexico, in their heroic efforts to liberate themselves from hated foreign dominion.

Resolved, That the so-called Democratic Convention at New-Haven, by its malignant spirit of hostility to the Federal authority, its deliberate attempt to renew the horrors of civil war, and its sanction of the treasonable utterances of its more prominent members, deserves, and should receive, the unqualified condemnation of every lover of the National Union.

Resolved, That a grateful people will never forget or cease to revere the heroic soldiers and sailors who, during the dark days of the rebellion, devoted their strength, their constancy and their valor to the overthrow of an unholy rebellion, and rescued the country from its peril, and established the Government on the rock of universal liberty.

Resolved, That we heartily recommend to the people of this commonwealth the gentlemen nominated by this Convention for State officers, and pledge ourselves to their cordial support and triumphant election.

The reading of the resolutions elicited great applause. After the reading was concluded Gen. O. S. FERRY was called on to speak, and he addressed the Convention for half an hour. He referred to the political struggle in 1864 and its glorious results. Then, as now, the elections were a great cause of congratulation. He spoke of the issues of the day, paying a beautiful tribute to New-England, and averring that the great questions before the country could only be settled on a basis of universal liberty and by granting the right of suffrage to every man without regard to color or race. He said none should fear the threats of war now made. There would be no more war. Those south of the Potomac had had enough, and those north dare not inaugurate one. He said the people were coming up to the mark gloriously and he thanked God for the coming of the auspicious day. On taking his seat Gen. FERRY was greeted with loud cheers.

Hon. JOHN F. TRUMBULL, of Stonington, addressed the Convention for a few moments in a humorous strain, after which it adjourned *sine die*.

The feeling of all the delegates was one of great satisfaction over the result of the deliberation of the Convention, and the universal expression was one of favor, both toward the ticket and the platform. All departed for home full of confidence in the result of the coming election.

Base Ball Convention in Connecticut—Losses of Insurance Companies.

HARTFORD, Thursday, Jan. 24.

A Convention of the Union Base Ball Clubs of the State belonging to the National Association, will be held in this city soon.

The Ætna and Phœnix Fire Insurance Companies lose $75,000 each on the late Vicksburgh fire, which will interfere materially with the price of their stock.

Escape of the Adams Express Robbers.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Jan. 24.

Information has reached here that the two men convicted last Fall at Danbury for robbing the Adams Express car at Norwalk last January, escaped from the Danbury Jail last night by digging a hole underneath their cell, below the wall of the prison, and thence to the outside. The officers have been making efforts to-day to apprehend the prisoners.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Accident at the Boston Museum—A Snow Slide in the City.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

During the performance of the drama "Peep O'Day" at the Museum last evening, a stage-carpenter named WILLIAM HART, while engaged in setting the Bridge scene, fell from the flies to the stage, a distance of nearly thirty feet, striking upon his side and breaking his hip bone, besides sustaining other severe injuries. He was taken to the Massachusetts Hospital.

A heavy snow slide fell from the large granite building in Washington-street, nearly opposite Summer-street, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, knocking down five persons—three ladies and two gentlemen—and injuring them severely.

ISAAC LONG, a baggage-master on the Dorchester and Milton branch of the Old Colony Railroad, while coupling cars at Nepinset on Tuesday, was crushed between the bumpers, which slipped by and caught him in the pit of the stomach and the small of his back. His recovery is doubtful.

MAURICE MORIARTY fell down stairs at his residence, No. 11 Milton-place, yesterday noon, striking on his head and crushing in the temple. He survived the injury but twenty minutes. Deceased was 32 years old.

Last evening about 8:30 a fire was discovered in the wooden building No. 438 Harrison-avenue. After fighting the flames for about half an hour the fire was extinguished. A man was arrested on suspicion of having set it on fire. Loss not reported.

Manufacture of Breech-loaders at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Thursday, Jan. 24.

About eighty a day of the new breech-loaders are now being turned out at the armory, and their number will be constantly increased, until in February two hundred will be the daily production. The working force is being increased, but only those are engaged who have been in the army or navy or who have served long and faithfully in the Government workshops in this city.

Funeral of N. P. Willis in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The funeral services over the remains of the late NATHANIEL P. WILLIS took place this afternoon at St. Paul's Church, Tremont-street. The spacious edifice was filled with those who came to pay a last tribute to the memory of the deceased, among whom were many distinguished in the world of letters.

An Alleged Check Forger Arrested.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

GEORGE E. WOOD, who has been operating on an extensive scale in the confidence line in this city and vicinity, was arrested yesterday for passing a forged check for $360 on the Blackstone Bank. He was at one time Master of Ambulances in the army.

Sale of the Famous Trotting Horse Ethan Allen.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The celebrated trotter, *Ethan Allen*, has been sold to Z. E. SIMMONS, of New-York, for $10,000.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Nomination for Congress in New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, Jan. 24.

Hon. E. W. HARRINGTON was nominated at Manchester to-day as the Democratic Congressional candidate.

Gov. SMYTHE has granted a requisition on the Governor of Wisconsin for the surrender of the Franconia murderer.

The New-Hampshire Agricultural Land Scrip has been sold to-day to L. G. LEWIS, of Ohio, for $80,000.

The Missing Lightship.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Jan. 24.

Capt. GOODSPEED, of the schooner *Oread*, which arrived here to-day, saw on the 22d inst., off Deal Island, Delaware, a light vessel painted a reddish color, standing in, and supposed it was the Cross Rip lightship, which has been missing since the gale of Dec. 28, and not since heard from.

Pacific Railroad Government Bonds—Missouri Militia Bounty.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 24.

Gen. PALMER, Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad, received from the Government yesterday $400,000 in bonds, the amount due on twenty-five miles of railroad and telegraph line west of Fort Riley, which has just been accepted by the Commissioners.

Both Houses of the Missouri Legislature passed resolutions urging Congress to repeal the act appropriating money to pay for slaves enlisted in the United States service; also instructing Senators and requesting Representatives to procure, if possible, the passage of an act giving the State militia the same bounty as received by other United States volunteers.

A special to the *Republican* from St. Joe, says: An act for preventing negroes and mulattoes from sitting on juries in Colorado was passed over a veto, by the Legislature.

Gov. CUMMINGS is *en route* to Washington.

The Seizure of Fenian Arms.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The arms seized last Summer from Fenians, which were deposited at several points in Gen. BARRY's Military District, have been appraised by the Ordnance Officer at over $101,000. Bonds to double that amount are being executed, when the arms will be delivered to the claimants.

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Impeachment Case in the Senate—Women's Rights—The Railroad Controversy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 24, 1867.

The Senate has been in secret session all day upon the impeachment case against Judge SMITH, of Oneida County, but nothing has transpired as to its proceedings. The Senate has taken a recess until to-morrow, when the consideration of Judge SMITH's case will be resumed. The Assembly has been occupied exclusively in the consideration of bills of local character, devoid of any interest whatever to the residents of New-York City.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

Mrs. CADY STANTON delivered a speech, or rather read an essay, yesterday afternoon before the Judiciary Committees of the Assembly and the Senate in favor of the right of women to vote at the approaching election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. A very large audience was in attendance, including most of the beauty and fashion of Albany and its neighborhood. Mrs. STANTON's speech did not differ materially from the one which that lady has delivered at most of the Women's Rights Conventions held during the last five years. The oratrix, or rather essayist, was heartily applauded at various points of her composition, but it is doubtful whether the hard and prabtical lawyers on the two Committees will be governed by her suggestions in the bill which they are about to report.

THE RAILROAD CONTROVERSY.

The Assembly Railroad Committee is in session this afternoon, and is proceeding with the examination of witnesses in the matter of the dispute between the Central and the Hudson River Roads.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 24.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Authorizing the Congregation Emanuel of New-York to hold and convey real estate.

Relative to the closing up of the affairs of the Bank of Monroe.

For the correction of the illegal assessments in Orange County.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Public Charities and Correction, and of the Society for the Care and Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children in New-York, were received and ordered to be printed.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

A bill to provide for the better regulation of the powers of brokers and dealers in second-hand clothing and intelligence office keepers.

An act to amend the several acts relative to taxes and assessments in New-York.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. FOLGER—Giving preference to actions or proceedings by or against receivers of insolvent corporations.

By Mr. LENT—Authorizing the purchase of stereotype maps and plates of the Harbor Commissioners of 1856-7.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Incorporating the National Savings Bank of New-York.

Amending the charter of the Rose Hill Savings Bank.

Incorporating the Mendelsshon Union.

Reducing the capital stock of the Adriatic Insurance Company.

For the extension of Central-avenue in Westchester County.

By THOMAS MURPHY—For the improvement of the Southern Boulevard in the towns of West Farms and Morrisania.

By Mr. E. CORNELL—To extend the charter of the Chenango Valley Savings Bank.

By Mr. NICKS—To construct a break-water at the junction of the Chemung Canal with the Seneca Lake; also, to construct a canal bridge in the town of Elmira.

By Mr. WOLCOTT—To increase the speed and to limit the fare on the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad.

To provide for repaying to the banks and to certain individuals in Ulster County certain taxes unlawfully collected.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the Brooklyn Water Act.

Changing the name of the Vassar Female College to Vassar College.

CASE OF JUDGE SMITH.

The President announced the special order to be the disposal of the case of Judge SMITH.

Mr. SESSIONS moved that the subject be concluded in secret session. The motion was carried and the doors were closed. The doors remained closed two and a half hours, during which time five of the nine specifications were disposed of.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow morning, when the case will be resumed.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Speaker presented a report from the Trustees of the State Inebriate Asylum in answer to a resolution of the Assembly.

The report states that there are now no patients in the institution, it having been closed on the 1st day of October for the purpose of repairs, and also on account of some unfortunate difficulties connected with the management. The difficulties have now been settled and the institution will be ready for the reception of at least one hundred patients early in the Spring.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the Quartermaster-General.

BILLS ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

To reduce the number and fix the salaries of certain town officers in Westchester County.

To authorize the Trustees of the village of Rome to borrow money to purchase a steam fire engine.

To amend the charter of Peekskill.

BILLS PASSED.

To legalize the appointment of certain School Commissioners in Elmira.

Authorizing the town of Johnstown to issue bonds to aid in the construction of the Fonda and Gloversville Railroad.

Adjourned.

Reports to the Legislature.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The report of Gen. MERRITT, for the year 1866, made to Gov. FENTON, was to-day transmitted to the Assembly. It contains the following items of general interest:

The war claim of the State against the United States has been reëxamined, and nearly all objections raised by the Treasury Department answered. The amount is over one and a half million of dollars.

The amount of clothing purchased during the year was 8,979 jackets, 9,016 trowsers, 7,577 fatigue caps, 143 overcoats, and Zouave uniforms as follows: 1,086 shirts, 1,100 sashes, 817 turbans, 500 vests, 800 pairs canvas leggins, 522 leather leggins, and 1,297 fez caps. To replace clothes worn out in the service of the United States by the Seventh, Eleventh, Twenty-third and Seventy-first Regiments, 1,684 overcoats, 300 jackets, 300 pairs trowsers and 300 fatigue caps complete.

The whole amount for which vouchers have been rendered during the year is $167,534 55, of which amount $11,507 28 was paid for services, $27,200 for uniforms, $124,264 29 for uniforms for the National Guard and $4,499 98 for transportation, stationery, repairs, &c.

The report favors the limitation of the number of the National Guard, making regular appropriation for its encouragement and requiring rigid inspection and accountability.

To meet present requirements he recommends the purchase of 11,000 uniforms at a cost of $160,000, and equipage to the amount of $10,000. The cost of a regulation uniform without overcoats has been $14.

MILITARY AGENCIES AND SOLDIERS' HOME.

The fund for the support of these institutions has been disbursed through the Quartermaster-General's Department. The whole available amount was $139,303 59, of which $18,438 37 was expended on account of the New-York Soldiers' Depot in the City of New-York, which was closed in May last. The amount expended on account of the Washington Agency was $15,945 23; on Albany Agency, $13,727 19; on account of Soldiers' Home at Albany, $55,435 59; a balance on hand 31st December of $35,732 41.

The amount of labor performed by the agencies during the year was as follows: Total number of claims settled, 5,059; received and unsettled, 14,638; letters received, 34,734; letters written, 35,516; amount collected and paid to claimants, $475,398 89.

The number of soldiers who received the benefits of the depot in New-York for the first quarter was 6,722.

The number of persons admitted to the Soldiers' Home at Albany during the year has been 630; discharged, 393; of deaths, 19; inmates, Dec. 31, 259; number under medical treatment, 65; who have lost limbs, 213; rations issued, 73,939.

Gens. J. E. LEE and W. M. POST are complimented and recommended to be continued in office.

Gen. DARLING has acted upon 10,017 claims for additional bounty since Aug. 15, 1866.

The Quartermaster-General recommends an additional appropriation of $100,000 to meet the demands of the agencies. In relation to this subject he says: The beneficent and wise provisions for the care of the sick and disabled soldiers in needy circumstances, and the gratuitous collection of bounty and back pay, have been with general approval. It must not be said the State of New-York is ungrateful to her heroic sons who have by their valor and devotion established their claims upon her bounty. He also pays a fitting tribute to the late Superintendent of the New-York State Military Agencies, Col. D. G. MORGAN, who died Aug. 6, 1866.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION OF NEW-YORK CITY.

The Commissioners sent in their annual report to-day. It states that the comfort and care of the sick and helpless have been carefully attended to, and in the face of advancing prices for food and clothing, at a reduced figure from that of previous years. An Epileptic Hospital has been established; an infant department created, and matrons and kind nurses placed in charge. The prisoners in the Penitentiaries have been divided so that the young in crime are separated from the hardened and depraved.

At Bellevue Hospital, 7,726 patients have been treated during the year, and 6,119 discharged; 639 died, and 720 are still under treatment.

Since the Morgue was opened on 21st of June, there have been received 73 bodies, 29 of which were identified by friends, and 44 buried unrecognized.

There have been treated in the Charity Hospital during the year, 7,574 patients, 494 only dying.

In the Small-pox Hospital 29 have died, 218 cured, and still there, under treatment, 7.

In the Fever Hospital 312 were admitted, 121 of whom died, 179 were cured.

The Lunatic Asylum contains 767 patients, in all stages of mental disease.

The report is very full and complete, showing the condition of the Penitentiary, the Almshouses, Randall's Island Nurseries, School for Idiots, Inebriate Asylum, City Cemetery, the Report of the Superintendent of the Poor, the Colored Home, Magdalen Asylum, Commissioners of Emigration, &c., &c.

The Inebriate Asylum has been commenced, and the building will be ready for occupancy in the Spring of 1868. One hundred thousand dollars will be required to complete it.

There are now in the nurseries on Randall's Island 963 children.

Abstracts of Bills.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

The bill introduced by Senator LENT names as corporators Edw. Haight, Thos. E. Stewart, Robert Buck, Morgan Jones, R. Williamson, S. E. Done, John V. Gridley, Daniel E. Coyle, and others.

ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Senator THOMAS MURPHY introduced a bill to reduce the capital stock of this Company to $201,000.

NEW-YORK STATE INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

The Trustees of this institution have sent to the Senate a reply to the resolution asking for information in regard to the condition of its affairs. They say that all the difficulties heretofore existing have been satisfactorily adjusted, and they hope by Spring to have accommodations completed for about 100 patients.

The number of patients during the last two years has been 70; the entire number from date of opening to Oct. 1, 1866, 82.

The financial condition is shown by the Treasurer, as follows:

July 12, 1865—Balance of cash on hand....	$13,175 14
Cash received from all sources during the year	48,417 44
Total	$61,592 58
By amount paid, as per vouchers	54,332 84
Balance	$7,259 74
Held also in 7-30s	20,000 00
Loan against Treasury United States	20,000 00
1866—To balance on hand	$7,259 74
Received from Treasury United States for loan	20,000 00
Interest	567 10
7-30 notes	20,000 00
Interest	2,919 64
From all other sources	35,026 51
Total	$85,772 99
Jan. 5, 1867—By amount paid as per vouchers	71,223 54
On hand	$14,549 45

AMENDING THE CHARTER OF NEW-YORK CITY.

Mr. THOMAS CREAMER introduced a bill naming Charles O'Conor, D. Dudley Field, George. G. Barnard, Alexander W. Bradford, A. O. Hall, W. M. Evarts, Henry Hilton, Wm. Fullerton and John J. Bradley Commissioners to amend the charter of the City of New-York. The Commission to meet May 4 next, and to proceed to adopt such measures as shall seem conducive to the good government of the City of New-York.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Mr. GRIDLEY introduced a bill providing it shall not be lawful for any person to be appointed a Notary Public except a practising lawyer. For protesting any note or check he shall receive $1 50, and postage and revenue stamp.

CROTON SAVINGS BANK.

The bill introduced by Mr. BERRYMAN names as first corporators of this bank, James M. Thomson, John A. Foster, James W. Culver, William L. Peck, Allen Cooper, William Drummond, William H. DeCamp, Simon Haselton, C. N. Putnam, Wm. Laimbeer and Amor J. Williamson.

Railroad Matters.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The railroad investigation was resumed this afternoon, that Mr. BOODY's testimony might be taken.

Asariah Boody, being sworn, said: Was one of the Committee on the part of the Central Road to settle the difficulties between the Central and Hudson River Roads; two meetings were held in New-York; all this happened after rescinding the hundred thousand dollar resolution, and after the Hudson River Road had been notified; nothing was said at these meetings about breaking the connection; Mr. Vanderbilt stated in his circular that the Central Road had refused an arbitration; this was not true; no arbitration was refused; nothing was said about breaking the connections at this meeting; notice of that fact first came to his knowledge through the newspapers; he offered the resolution to recind the one hundred thousand dollar resolution; he found on settlement of accounts on the books of the Central Road accounts that could not be explained; that looked like a jumping of accounts all on the side of the Hudson River Company; it looked as though the Central Company had been paying all the expense of agencies to secure freight for both roads, and doing the bulk of the haulage at various points, and then paying the Hudson River Road $100,000 for the privilege; there are four trunk lines of railroads—the New-York Central, New-York and Erie, Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Ohio; these four roads formed a compact for rates and transaction of through business; it was understood that the Central and Hudson River should act together as one trunk line; the agreement between the trunk lines was that one line should not carry freight cheaper than the other, and Mr. Sloan was the agent in New-York to see that the prices were kept up; the Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Ohio can take freight from some points cheaper than the New-York Central or the Erie; the difference between the Pennsylvania Central and New-York Central from Chicago to tidewater is 162 miles; there is that distance in favor of the Pennsylvania Central; the New-York Central has an advantage in grades and curvatures, but the Pennsylvania Central has a much greater advantage in fuel alone; if this state of things continued the entire railroad business of the West would have gone by other routes.

Adjourned till next Tuesday.

Serious Accident on the Hudson River Railroad—Several Persons Injured.

The Cincinnati express train on the Hudson River Railroad, which left Albany at 1:45 yesterday morning, met with an accident of a very serious nature near Hyde Park. It appears that the train was detained at Greenbush by the snow for nearly two hours, and was probably making up for lost time, when the flange of the wheel of the last car but one broke, and the two cars were hurled from the track and rolled down the bank to the river. One of the cars turned over twice and the other once before reaching the river. Fortunately the ice was so thick that it sustained the weight of the cars, which contained a number of passengers, who were more or less injured. Among them were Miss CARRIE GRISWOLD, of Elwood, N. J., who is believed to have sustained serious injury to her spine; Mr. DICKINSON, of the Syracuse Hotel, who was much cut and bruised about the head and face, and another gentleman, name unknown, whose shoulder is believed to be broken or dislocated. Several others were severely cut and bruised.

Conductor OVERPAUGH acted with great promptness and decision, and immediately sent flagmen up and down the line, thus preventing a collision, the up train arriving within a very short time after the accident occurred, and before the *debris* of the cars could be cleared from the up track.

CANADA.

Defrauding the Canadian Revenue—The Fenian Trials.

TORONTO, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The famous HALLADAY distillery case closed to-day, after occupying two days. The Government sued HALLADAY to recover a large amount, which it was alleged he had defrauded revenue. Verdict was given in favor of the Government for $48,000.

The Fenian trials were resumed to-day before Judge MORRISON. JAMES KING pleaded not guilty. He being a Southerner, much interest was manifested in his case by Southerners residing here. The Jury were half aliens.

Witnesses testified to seeing prisoner at Fort Erie, armed and acting as a picket near the Fenian forces.

Gen. JUBAL EARLY, late of the Confederate service, gave evidence for the defence. It was not a military practice to place pickets near such a place, as that was only for the landing of the Fenians. The Jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

THOMAS GALLAGHER was next tried and found guilty. Sentence deferred.

CALIFORNIA.

Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 24.

Mining stocks are quoted as follows: Savage, $1,725; Crown Point, $1,000; Yellow Jacket, $800; Chollar, $217; Imperial, 145; Legal Tenders, 74.

The total coinage at the Mint in this city for the past year amounts to $18,000,000.

Market prices are as follows: Flour—Extra, $6 50; Superfine, $5 25; Oregon State, $4 85. Wheat, choice shipping, $1 75 per hhd.

Incendiary Fire at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The chair factory of BARNEY & Co., on John-street, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $30,000; very little insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The billiard tournament which has been in progress in Covington, Ky., the past week, closed yesterday. The prize, a $30 cue, was won by ANDREW McFEE.

MEXICO.

French Transports at Vera Cruz—Maximilian's Proclamation Against Gen. Sedgwick—The Liberals Within 12 Miles of Vera Cruz.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The steamship *Victor* arrived this morning from Vera Cruz the 19th inst. She brought the remains of Ex-Gov. ALLEN, of this State.

The French transports had arrived at Vera Cruz, and expected to depart in a few days with the French troops.

A regiment of Egyptians had left on the French mail steamer some days before.

MAXIMILIAN had issued another proclamation condemning in strongest terms the conduct of Gen. SEDGWICK in taking possession of Matamoras.

Both the French and Mexican flags were over the forts and Custom-house at Vera Cruz.

The Liberals were encamped within twelve miles of Vera Cruz. No hostilities had taken place up to the departure of the *Victor*.

A train, with $300,000 had arrived at Vera Cruz—for either the French or MAXIMILIAN, it was not known which.

Mejia's Movements—Escobedo's Army—A Forced Loan in Matamoras—Juarez Filling up his Treasury.

BROWNSVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 24.

Queretaro, where MEJIA retreated from San Louis de Potosi, is to be evacuated by him as soon as the Liberals advance upon that city.

ESCOBEDO left Monterey for the interior on the 17th inst. He is at the head of the largest Liberal army ever got together.

BARIOZABAL succeeded in raising several thousand dollars from the merchants of Matamoras, and sent the money, &c., to CORTINA on the 12th inst., with orders to proceed at once to Victor. CORTINA, who is recruiting and arming all the Rancheros, is still in the vicinity of Matamoras, and says he will be Governor of Tamaulipas; at all events he will likely pronounce for ORTEGA.

BENITO JUAREZ arrived at Durango on the 20th ult. A fine of $240,000 was imposed on and between three citizens, and a monthly *prestamo* of $50,000 upon the city to replenish his Treasury. Preparations are making at San Luis Potosi for the reception of JUAREZ, who, it is said, will make his seat of Government in that city.

The Negro Patriot Guard at Downsville killed a citizen and a policeman on the evening of the 16th inst.

Mexican politicians are certain that ORTEGA will soon be President of the Republic of Mexico, if MAXIMILIAN leaves.

A Church Reformation Movement in Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Matamoras *Rachero* of the 20th says that a new and great movement for the Reformation of the Roman Church was being inaugurated throughout Mexico. Rev. RAFAEL DIAZ MARTINEZ has been elected Bishop of this new Catholic Apostolic National Church of Mexico.

The object of this movement is to break off from the old Roman Church, for the reason, as charged, that through Romish influences were sent the French armies which have invaded Mexico, and deluged the land with Republican blood.

Reverend Father HERNANDEZ, who was captured by the Imperialists, was shot by them after suffering unheard of atrocities, on the ground that he was a Liberal, and inclined to break off from the Church of Rome.

ESCOBEDO had arrived at San Luis, and claimed that 2,000 Liberals had captured the city.

The whole of the Sierra Garda, including the old Church Party, had pronounced for the Republicans.

The Liberals are fortifying Tampico.

TREVENO was in San Luis recruiting.

MEJIA had marched to the protection of the City of Mexico.

Eighteen thousand Liberals had surrounded Cuernavaca and the City of Mexico, under ALVAREZ.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Message of Gov. Wells to the Louisiana Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 24.

Gov. WELLS has concluded his message to the Legislature, which meets on the 29th inst. He approves and favors the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, assumes that Congress will require the Southern States to enfranchise all citizens; refers to the July riots, denouncing the assault and the killing of the Conventionists as an unwarranted and unprovoked massacre to gratify the hatred felt by the Police and mob against the loyalists; reviews the financial condition, urging increased taxation to pay the obligations of the State, and for the maintenance of its credit. He gives a favorable report of the progress of the work on the levees, and leaves it to the Legislature to prescribe a system of construction for the future. He recommends the universal education of the masses; suggests a division of the school fund; also an appropriation for the establishment of schools for freedmen; advocates a system of internal improvements; calls attention to the early completion of the Opelousas Railroad to Texas; recommends an appropriation to defray the expenses of the Paris Exposition Commissioners, and advises an address setting forth inducements for foreign immigration to this State.

The Supreme Court of Alabama on Secession.

MONTGOMERY, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Supreme Court of Alabama in a case on appeal from the Lowden County Court, has decided that the existence of the State was not destroyed by secession, and the military and political events that followed; that the Government of the State was a *de facto* Government, though not in harmony with the United States Constitution and Government, and that all acts under the authority of such *de facto* Government before the surrender, so far as they were executed, are valid. The validity of such act does not depend upon the conformity of the law to the Constitution of the United States. Guardians who have made investments in Confederate bonds and received Confederate Treasury notes under authority of the act of the Legislature of December, 1861, in good faith are entitled to credit on account thereof. This decision in this case settles the question of liability, where an administrator received Confederate Treasury notes in payment of debts due the estate.

Chief-Justice WALKER delivered the opinion.

The Maryland Legislature—Vote for United States Senator.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Maryland Legislature voted again to-day for United States Senator, but no choice was made.

The Cecil and Harford County Boom Bill was reported in the House.

The bill to repeal the law compelling a Senator to be taken from the Eastern Shore, was discussed in the Senate. It met with strong opposition from some of the Eastern Shore members.

The Eastern Shore Bill was passed in the State Legislature to-day—ayes 13, noes 10—Mr. FRAZIER voting in the affirmative, and Mr. WALTERS in the negative.

The Enfranchisement Bill also passed the Senate by ayes 16, noes 7—being a two-third vote—and it is now a law.

The election for United States Senator will take place to-morrow.

The Baltimore Mayoralty.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 24.

There is considerable excitement to-night in political circles in regard to the selection of Ward delegates to the Mayoralty Convention. The probability seems to be that a majority of delegates elected will vote for JOHN F. FORD, Esq., as Conservative candidate for Mayor.

The Revenue Cutter McCulloch.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Revenue-cutter *McCulloch*, hence to Havana for sealed orders, supposed on the Seward mission, is ordered to report to the Collector of New-York for orders.

Supreme Court of Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The case of RIDLEY vs. SHERBROOK was reached in the Supreme Court to-day but postponed till to-morrow. Its decision involves the constitutionality of the Franchise Law and is looked for with much interest.

The House of Representatives has declared the seat of the member from Jackson vacated, because the member was not sufficiently loyal.

WESTERN STATES.

The Circuit Court of Missouri and the State Militia.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 24.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican* from Jefferson City says the trial before Judge KIRKEL, of the United States Circuit Court, of Col. MONTGOMERY and other parties recently connected with the occupation of Lafayette County by the State Militia, is progressing in that city.

All the evidence thus far corroborates the statements previously made, that there had been no time previous to the appearance of the militia when civil processes could not be served; and that since the arrival of the militia there has been a constant reign of terror, which deterred all who were disposed to do so from entering complaints against the violators of the law. About fifty witnesses from Lexington are in attendance as witnesses.

The Constitutional Amendment Adopted by Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The joint resolution ratifying the Amendment to the Constitution passed the House of Representatives yesterday, having previously passed the Senate.

A fire last night partially destroyed I. W. IRDELL & Co.'s boot and shoe store. Fully insured.

Letter of Gov. Morton to the Indiana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The following message was received in the Senate Chamber this morning:

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

Having been elected to the office of United States Senator, I desire to express my deep sense of obligation for this high mark of your confidence and esteem. This election is more precious to me as an indorsement of my administration, extending through nearly six years, than for the intrinsic value of the office which it confers. To the large body of friends who sustained me through difficulties by which I was surrounded during the dark and perilous hours of the rebellion, I am bound by sentiments of affection and gratitude which will end only with my life. To the officers and soldiers of Indiana, whose devoted patriotism and heroic valor have shed so much lustre upon the State and the nation, I return my heartfelt thanks for their many manifestations of confidence and regard. My connection with them in their organization and support of the army will ever be the proudest period of my life. May the people hold them in grateful and affectionate remembrance.

Our beloved State has entered upon a new career of growth, prosperity and honor. To your charge her interests are committed. You will see to it, I am sure, that they are carefully and wisely fostered, and that no reproach shall be brought upon her high character.

Gov. BAKER is able, patriotic and faithful. And now, with a consciousness of having tried to do my duty, and with earnest prayers for the prosperity and happiness of the people of Indiana, I hereby resign into his hands under the Constitution the office of Governor. (Signed,)

O. P. MORTON, Executive Department.

Indians En Route for Washington.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Thursday, Jan. 24.

Delegations from all the Kansas tribes of Indians leave to-night for Washington in charge of Col. MURPHY. The party numbers eighty, and will create quite a sensation in Washington. Accounts from the Plains state that there are about ten thousand well-armed warriors upon the war path, and it is feared that they will pounce upon some exposed point.

BIGOTRY IN ECUADOR.

The Burial of the English Minister—Reprehensible Conduct of the Papal Nuncio and Bishops of Quito—Action of the American Minister.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* states that private letters received in Columbus, Ohio., from Quito, Ecuador, give the details of an occurrence there which has excited considerable indignation on the part of the foreign as well as many of the native residents of that place. Mr. NEALE, the British Minister, died there early last month, and the Papal Nuncio refused to allow the remains to be interred in Ecuador, claiming that the consecrated ground of the cemeteries could not be polluted by the burial of a heretic. The civil Government took an opposite position, and ordered the customary respect to be shown the deceased. Mr. NEALE's son preferred, however, to have the body taken to a vault in one of the churches, for the purpose of being embalmed and then sent to England. The funeral services took place, and the procession, consisting of the diplomatic corps, several members of the Ecuadorian Government, a company of soldiers, and others, had reached the gate to the church, when the Nuncio and the Bishop of Quito ordered it to proceed no further. The Minister of Foreign Affairs at once ordered the soldiers to tear down the wall in the rear of the church and convey the remains to the vault by that route. Our representative, Mr. COGGSHALL, backed by the entire corps, protested against such a proceeding, declaring that it would be an insult to the memory of the deceased Minister and the civilized world, and demanded that they should be allowed to proceed through the proper entrance to the church, or not at all. The Ecuadorian Minister then announced that the will of the Government should be enforced, and directed the troops to clear the way for the procession. The Church authorities offered no further resistance, and the body was placed in the vault. As the funeral party was returning from the church they were met by an aid-de-camp, bearing a message from the President, promising a military force sufficient to have proper respect shown to the remains of the deceased.

Accident on the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad—Train Thrown Down an Embankment—All the Passengers Injured.

The Pittsburg, (Pa.,) *Commercial* states that an accident occurred to the express train South, on the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad on Friday afternoon. The train was passing along a ravine, near Newcastle, in Lawrence County, and being behind time, was going at a faster rate of speed than usual, when it was thrown from the track by a rail which had been sprung by the frost. The locomotive and baggage car were thrown from the track, but did not roll down into the ravine. The two passenger cars, however, which were filled with passengers, were both overturned and rolled down into the ravine, a distance of ten or fifteen feet, the roofs of the cars resting in the snow. The passengers were thrown on top of each other, and hurled against the side of the coach, and for a few moments the greatest confusion prevailed. It was found that fortunately no person had been killed, although every one on the train, with the exception of a baby, had received some injury, some of a serious nature. Dr. C. M. DAKE, of Rochester, N. Y., was very severely cut about the head, and had his right arm broken, besides receiving other injuries. An old gentleman also received some very bad cuts about the head, and other injuries, which are of a dangerous nature. He was insensible for a short time. A lady, apparently 45 years of age, and a young lady also sustained severe injuries. A little girl, 8 or 9 years of age, received severe internal injuries by being crushed. A gentleman who had been precipitated into the brook, was rescued from drowning by one of the passengers. The breakman of the train was standing beside the stove when it went over the embankment, and was very badly burned about the face and body. The passenger cars were almost demolished.

THE O'BYRNE SWINDLING CASE.

Examination of the Accused Before Justice Dodge—Curious Developments—"The Powers Behind the Throne."

In the TIMES of recent issue was detailed the particulars of a case wherein one CHARLES O'BYRNE was charged by the proprietor of the Union-place Hotel, Union-square, with having given him a worthless draft upon Mr. W. E. LEONARD, of Erie, Penn., for $250, in payment for board bill at that house. Subsequently Mr. JAMES KELLY, who resides at No. 207 West Nineteenth-street, preferred a charge against O'BYRNE for having victimized him by the same process out of $250. It is alleged that the accused went to Mr. KELLY with the draft and asked him to cash it for him, saying that it was perfectly good and would certainly be paid upon presentation. In the course of a day or two afterward the bill was returned dishonored. An examination into this latter charge, before Justice DODGE, elicited the following curious and interesting testimony:

James Kelley, being sworn, said: I first saw O'Byrne at Public School No. 55, in this City, on the 9th of December; in answer to a question that I then asked him, he said he was not interested in public schools, but that he was the confidential agent of the President of the United States; he also stated he came to this country under the auspices of Charles Francis Adams, our Minister to England, with letters to the Government in whose service he had been since that time; that he had defended some suit that Mr. Adams had in London, and he (Mr. Adams) was so much pleased that he recommended him to come out here, which he did; he said that he was connected with the Press and had written largely upon the educational system here; we went to some of the public schools together, where I introduced him, he bringing his cousin, Miss Coffee, whom he called Mary; I suggested that he might use his influence with the Government [illegible] be assisted; I observed that if I took the Collectorship in that district it would be with the sole purpose of dividing the entire receipts of the affair with Mr. Waters, Principal of No. 55 Public School, who was to be the Cashier; he professed and pretended that he would aid me in getting the Collectorship for me; he pretended that through his influence with Mrs. Patterson, the President's daughter and the President's son, Col. Johnson, who were "the powers behind the throne," and that he could secure the movement of my friends in my behalf, so that I would get the position; that was about the time of our first acquaintance, and this state of things existed up to the time I cashed the draft for him; if I had known he was a rascal I would not have cashed it; I thought he was doing and would do all that he could to get the position for me at that time; I don't personally know Wm. E. Leonard, upon whom the draft was drawn, nor his relation with O'Byrne; I do not know if O'Byrne had authority to draw on Leonard; I have not had any correspondence with Leonard; may have said to O'Byrne that I trusted he would make good the payment of the draft for his own account; I [illegible] him to take his time to pay it; I have been to O'Byrne's rooms at Union-place Hotel; he called on me at my house and was introduced to some gentleman there; he came to the hotel without an invitation; I introduced him to John Ostrom, President of Irving Bank, Mr. Ellis and Mr. Cook, first teller of the Mechanics' Bank; they are the gentlemen who were advancing my claims for the collectorship.

The examination is to be continued this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

It is but just to the accused to say that he denies his guilt *in toto*, and hopes at a further hearing to prove his entire innocence of the grave charges against him.

OUR WHARVES AND PIERS.

Report of the Special Committee of the State Senate.

The following is the report of the Senate Special Committee on the Wharves and Piers of this City, presented by Senator PIERSON:

The Committee find that the piers and wharves of the Harbor of New-York, which should be the pride of the City, the State and the nation, are a positive disgrace; they find no well-organized administration of law or ordinance controlling or directing this immense property.

They also find the slips being filled by imperfect drainage of the City, and the public health in danger by the filth which festers in the slips. They find the streets along the water-line so blocked up by railroad tracks and other obstacles as to make the delivery and discharge of merchandise almost impossible; they find commerce and internal trade suffering and imploring relief.

They find no economy in the system or any systematic arrangement for the appropriate demands of business; they find no proper arrangement as to location of the different branches of trade or the passage of vessels, so that now confusion, collisions, with their attendant disasters, are always imminent and of frequent occurrence, when by proper regulations all of them could be avoided.

The exigencies of the case demand the prompt intervention of the Legislature. The supreme control of the subject must be resumed by the State, and vested anew in stronger hands.

The Committee have, therefore, unanimously come to the conclusion that the streets bordering on the river should be widened to at least one hundred feet; that the harbor of New-York should be placed under a special Board or Bureau, or Commission, to whom should be given the most ample and absolute control, and whose term of office should be beyond political caprice, and who should be men distinguished only for their large commercial knowledge and well-known interest and devotedness to the proper development and prosperity of the great City and State of New-York.

It is not claimed that the information supplied by the Mercantile Agency is infallible; nor that on it alone credits should be dispensed. It is only one of many sources which a merchant has the privilege of consulting: and that from this source he can be greatly assisted in determing credits is best evidenced by the constant use which is made of it by the largest and most successful business men in New-York and elsewhere. Were the Agency not a *generally* reliable institution it would long ago have disappeared from public view. But after an existance of over a Quarter of a Century—first as Lewis Tappan & Co., then as B. Douglass & Co., and now as R. G. Dun & Co.,—it is to-day more extensively patronized, and its reports more generally relied upon than ever before. The semi-annual publication of the Reference Books, containing estimates of capital and general credit-standing of almost every business man in the country, greatly adds to the value of the institution, and the new volume for January is the best ever issued. Specimen copies can be seen and terms made known at Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Why is Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus like a pair of spectacles? Because it depends upon the nose for its support.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes; also Sideboard and Parlor Safes for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College Place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway.—The new Wedding and Crystal Visiting Cards.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-stitch Sewing-machine and Buttonhole-machine, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

COLES—BROWN.—On Wednesday evening, Jan. 23, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Mr. Huckle, EDWARD O. COLES to HELEN B., daughter of Lewis B. Brown, Esq., all of this City.

DORNIN—EDGAR.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Wm. T. Enyard, OSCAR G. DORNIN to ADDIE M., only daughter of James Edgar, Esq. No cards.

GUION—WHITE.—At Christ Church, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, by Rev. E. H. Canfield, D. D., S. SEABURY GUION, of New-York, to LOUISE E., only daughter of George W. White, Esq., of Brooklyn.

GRASHOF—GRAY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 23, at Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., by Rev. Dr. Meier Smith, MORITZ E. GRASHOF, of New-York, to NELLIE, daughter of Robert Gray, Esq., of Newark.

HUTCHINSON—CROUCH.—On Wednesday, Jan. 23, at Chelsea M. E. Church, by Rev. Z. Davenport, of Westport, Conn., assisted by Rev. A. Foss, WILLIAM J. HUTCHINSON to LOUISA J., daughter of George Crouch, Esq., all of this City.

KIDDER—RAVENHILL.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 23, by Rev. D. P. Kidder, D. D., Col. HENRY M. KIDDER, of New-York, son of the officiating clergyman, to Miss SALLIE RAVENHILL, of Newark.

KETCHAM—CONOVER.—In Freehold, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 23, at the residence of the bride's uncle, C. H. Ellis, Esq., by Rev. Frank Chandler, Mr. JOHN B. KETCHAM, of New-York City, to Miss C. LIDIE, daughter of the late Jacob Conover. No cards.

LOVELL—DURFEE.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 16, by Rev. Wm. W. Adams, LEANDER N. LOVELL, of New-York, to PHEBE B., youngest daughter of Mrs. Fidelia B. Durfee, of Fall River, Mass.

MENZIES—BERRY.—On Thursday, Jan. 24, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, by Rev. J. D. Wilson, WILLIAM MENZIES, Jr., to KATE G., daughter of Samuel J. Berry, Esq., all of this City.

TALLMAN—BROOKS.—On Thursday, Jan. 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Alex. R. Thompson, D. D., P. K. TALLMAN to JOSEPHINE, daughter of P. Brooks, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

VELIE—WARD.—In Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 23, at the residence of Daniel O. Ward, Esq., by Rev. F. B. Wheeler, Mr. WELLINGTON M. VELIE to Miss CARRIE WARD, all of Pleasant Valley. No cards.

DIED.

BOWDEN.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 24, RICHARD MORRIS, son of the late Rev. James J. Bowden, aged 7 years and 1 month.

CAVENDISH.—On Wednesday, Jan. 23, after a short and severe illness, Miss MILLIE CAVENDISH.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday at 10 A. M., from her late residence, No. 181 Thompson-st., (Depau-place.) Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CRAIG.—On Thursday, Jan. 24, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ANN ELIZA CRAIG, wife of the late Malcolm D. Craig, aged 28 years, 11 months and 17 days.

The friends of her brothers, Matthew T., Cyrus A. and Thomas T. Dennis, are cordially invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 763 6th-av., on Saturday, Jan. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Elmira, N. Y., for interment.

☞ Elmira and Corning papers please copy.

CROLIUS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, ALBERT ROBBINS, infant son of Peter B. and Eliza B. Crolius, aged 3 months and 3 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, William Crolius, No. 256 Carlton-av., this (Friday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

DOMINICK.—On Thursday afternoon, Jan. 24, after a lingering illness, FRANCIS R. DOMINICK, aged 43 years, son of the late Francis W. Dominick, of Buenos Ayres.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday next, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, G. Mortimer, No. 144 West 47th-st.

GRAHAM.—On Wednesday, Jan. 23, THOMAS GRAHAM, aged 74 years.

The friends of the deceased, also of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Porter, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 74 Amity-st., on Friday, at 1 o'clock.

GREENE.—On Thursday, Jan. 24, MONTGOMERY M., only child of Elias M. and Helen Greene, aged 2 years and 7 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral [illegible]

[illegible] VIRGINIA, [illegible]

The relatives and friends [illegible] are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock, from their residence, No. 11 [illegible], Brooklyn, E. D.

JONES.—On Wednesday, Jan. 23, JOHN N. JONES, aged 39 years, 9 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Normal Lodge No. 523, F. & A. M., also the members of the Masonic Fraternity, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts., on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

☞ The members of Normal Lodge No. 523, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned and required to attend a special communication of Normal Lodge No. 523, F. & A. M., to be held at its rooms, No. 594 Broadway, New-York City, this (Friday) afternoon at 12½ o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, JOHN N. JONES.

WM. F. COSTENBADER, Master.
ANDREW BLAKE, Secretary.

KUNAGHAN.—At Centreville, N. J., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 23, FRANK L., only son of Henry D. and Elizabeth Kunaghan, aged 1 year, 10 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mr. John Newman, Bergen Point, N. J., on Saturday next at 12 o'clock M. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 11 A. M.

OTTER.—In Baltimore, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, JOSEPH B., son of William and Elizabeth Otter, in the 25th year of his age.

PUTNAM.—At Montreux, Switzerland, on Friday, Jan. 4, JOHN PICKERING PUTNAM, of Boston, Mass.

[illegible]—On Thursday, Jan. 24, after a lingering illness, of pulmonary consumption, EDWARD B. [illegible]

[illegible] are respectfully invited to attend the funeral [illegible], No. 63 [illegible]

REYNOLDS.—At Fort Lee, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 21, WM. REYNOLDS, in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Fort Lee.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 23, PHILIP SHERIDAN, infant son of Frank K. and Lizzie C. Smith, aged 4 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his grand-parents, No. 135 Franklin-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Charleston, S. C., *Daily News* please copy.

WESTERVELT.—At Worcester, Mass., on Tuesday, Jan. 22, ISAAC N. WESTERVELT, of Harlem, N. Y.

Funeral from the Harlem First Baptist Church, corner of 5th-av. and 127th-st., on Friday, the 25th inst., at 11½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

YELVERTON.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, Jan. 24, of apoplexy, JOHN F. YELVERTON.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 25 West 30th-st., this (Friday) afternoon at 3½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Dutchess County on Saturday for interment.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1867.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. William B. Little, the Consul of the United States at Panama, of the death, on the 31st of December last, at sea, of GEORGE H. GREGORY, on board of the Pacific Mail steamer *Constitution*. The legal representatives of the deceased can obtain further information upon application to this Department.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1867.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Charles A. Leas, the Consul of the United States at Funchal, of the death, on the 8th day of December last, at Funchal, of EDWARD N. LAWRENCE, a native of New-York.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ENTERTAINING FAMILY PAPER.
STREET & SMITH'S
NEW-YORK WEEKLY
IS UNDOUBTEDLY
THE BEST LITERARY PAPER PUBLISHED.

That it is thoroughly appreciated, its immense circulation—now OVER SEVENTY THOUSAND COPIES—affords incontestible proof. Its readers comprise fully five times the number of copies printed each week, because

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY
IS IN EVERY SENSE
AN ENTERTAINING FAMILY PAPER,

and in each household, where a copy is taken

EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY READS IT,

and then the contents are discussed and criticized while the readers are seated around the cheerful fireside.

The great success of

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY

is due to the scrutiny exercised in compiling the contents, so that the slightest offensive word or passage may be avoided. Heads of families, fully aware that we expunge from our manuscripts every expression that might contaminate the young, present

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY

to their wives and children, fully confident that its teachings will have a beneficial effect; and that its stories, while they inculcate good morals, also exhibit the punishment that must attend vice.

The contents of

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY

are varied, to suit the popular taste: they are instructive, entertaining and amusing. The thoughtful will find in

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY

subjects that will induce reflection, the knowledge-seeker will be edified and learn the social habits peculiar to various parts of the world, while the humorously inclined can always find in its columns something that will provoke merriment and laughter.

At the present time the reading matter is unusually meritorious. The serial which we have just commenced,

THE WATER-WOLF;
Or,
THE DEMON OF THE BERMUDAS,

is thrilling, exciting and fascinating. The reader is alternately thrilled and charmed as the plot manifests itself, and the excitement induced by the multiplicity of incidents of a startling character, as depicted by the imaginative brain of the author, LEON LEWIS, proves that the gifted writer is unequaled in his particular line. "The Silver Ship," "The Step-daughter's Portion," "Syria, the Jewess," and the "Maid of Nona," were written by LEON LEWIS, and all who have read these stories know that, as a sensational romancer, he is entitled to bear the palm.

EDMUND KIRKE'S GREAT STORY,
ON THE BORDER.

is also one of the features of

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

Mr. KIRKE's reputation is so well established that it would be useless for us to add a word in his praise. His stories speak for him, and the bare announcement that he is a regular contributor to

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY

has already secured and will continue to secure thousands of new readers.

DOESTICK'S INIMITABLE LETTERS.—Q. K. Philander Doesticks, the great humorist, furnishes us with one of his ludicrous letters every week. The subjects are always pertinent, and his style of discussing popular topics is decidedly unique.

THE BILBURY PAPERS.—The authoress of "The Grinder Papers" is also a regular contributor to our columns, and in each issue will be found a mirth-stirring production under the caption of "The Bilbury Papers."

THE HOUSE OF SECRETS.—This mind-absorbing story is by the authoress of "Sir John's Adopted," a production that attracted much attention when it was published. One great peculiarity about the plot of the "House of Secrets" is that each character in the story possesses a secret which has a remarkable bearing upon the denouement. Although this serial has been in course of publication for some weeks, back numbers of it can be obtained at any time, and also those containing any other story.

We have not space to particularize at great extent the numerous features of

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

We will just briefly mention

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A department in which the editor indulges in familiar chat with his correspondents, replies to various queries put to him, and disseminates information that is of the greatest popular interest.

THE KNOWLEDGE BOX.—In this column will be found Domestic Receipts, Scientific Notes, Hints to Farmers and Gardeners—in fact, suggestions that will prove useful to all classes of society.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.—The important events of the world are epitomised in this column, and their essence given in pithy sentences.

PLEASANT PARAGRAPHS.—This department is entirely devoted to articles of a humorous nature, and it forms an excellent dessert for the mental feast which the columns of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY contain every week.

The above are the regular departments of

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,

beside which we have

SKETCHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LOVE SKETCHES.
SKETCHES OF ADVENTURE.
SKETCHES OF BORDER LIFE.
SEA SKETCHES.

With such attractions, who can wonder that

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY
is considered
THE BEST LITERARY PAPER PUBLISHED.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
READY TO-DAY,
contains the opening chapters of
THE WATER-WOLF;
OR,
THE DEMON OF THE BERMUDAS.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY is for sale by every News Agent. Price Six Cents per copy.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE RECORD AND CUSTOMS JOURNAL, the official organ on Revenue matters. Published every Saturday at No. 95 Liberty-st. Subscription $5 per annum.
P. V. R. VAN WYCK, Editor.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE,
FINE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
The best Silver Watch in the market for $60, sent free of expense to any part of the country.
J. H. JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st., New-York.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 CTS.—BLACK or brown, instantaneous, best and cheapest in use; [illegible] Depot, No. 6 John-st. Sold by all druggists.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED [illegible] GREEN CORN, a necessity for every family. For sale by all respectable grocers throughout the country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOUTHERN RELIEF MEETING
IN THE
LARGE HALL OF THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 25.

The undersigned urgently request their fellow-citizens to meet at the Cooper Institute on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., to take prompt measures for the relief of people of the South suffering from the want of the necessaries of life, in consequence of the almost total failure of their crops, in addition to the devastations of war.

Signed

JAMES BROWN,
JONATHAN STURGIS,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
PETER COOPER,
WM. A. BOOTH,
DANIEL DREW,
STUART BROWN,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
R. H. McCURDY,
PAUL SPOFFORD,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
WM. F. CAREY,
HORACE GREELEY,
NATHAN BISHOP,
TREVOR & COLGATE,
JAMES M. BROWN,
F. S. WINSTON,
H. A. HURLBURT,
R. B. MINTURN,
W. T. COLEMAN,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
DAVID OLIPHANT,
WILLIAM BETTS,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,
FLETCHER WESTRAY,
HENRY CLEWS,
GEORGE S. COE,
H. B. CLAFLIN,
JOHN A. STEWART,
DAVID GROESBECK,
SMITH SHELDON,
A. V. STOUT,
C. K. GARRISON,
HOWARD POTTER,
SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR.,
And many others.

Hon. PETER COOPER will preside at the meeting, and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Hon. HORACE GREELEY and others will make addresses.

RELIEF FOR THE GREEKS.
A PUBLIC MEETING

in aid of the suffering families of the Greeks in the Island of Crete will be held in the large Hall of the COOPER INSTITUTE, on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, at 8 o'clock.

His Honor Mayor HOFFMAN will preside.
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT,
Hon. WM. M. EVARTS,
Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK,
and other distinguished speakers, will address the meeting.

JEWELRY AND WATCHES
of all descriptions, and
STERLING SILVER WARE,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF NEW-YORK, and for the German States, via Bremen, per steamer BREMEN, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M. Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.

The mails for France, via Brest and Havre, per steamer VILLE DE PARIS, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 8:37 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: On FRIDAY, Jan. 25, Stations A and B, 8:30 P. M.; Stations C and D, 8:15 P. M.; Stations E and F, 8 P. M.; Station G, 8 P. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MISS MULOCK'S NEW NOVEL.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
TWO MARRIAGES.
A NOVEL.
BY MISS MULOCK, (Mrs. Craik.)
Large 12mo, beveled edges, $1 50.

Also now ready, by the same author, new editions of
A NOBLE LIFE. 12mo, cloth, $1 50.
CHRISTIAN'S MISTAKE. 12mo, cloth, $1 50.
JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN. 8vo, paper 75 cents, Library Edition, 12mo, cloth, $1 50.
A LIFE FOR A LIFE. Library Edition, 12mo, cloth, $1 50; 8vo, paper, 50 cents.
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THE INTEGRITY OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Timely Rebuke of Unfounded and Malicious Assaults upon the Motives and Action of Public Men—Remarks of Senators Johnson and Fessenden.

From the Congressional Globe, Jan. 19.]

Mr. JOHNSON—Mr. President: In the latitude which the Press, or rather portions of the Press, sometimes take, it very often happens that every man in public life is more or less aspersed, or that injustice is done him in some form or other, either from party motives, or as frequently from interested motives. I felt that the instance to which the honorable member from Iowa (Mr. GRIMES) called the attention of the Senate was one of the latter character; and I was at the moment about to rise, and I believe my friend from Maine (Mr. FESSENDEN) was about to rise, for the purpose of saying a word upon that subject, when other matters intervened.

The honorable member from Iowa, wherever he is known, (and he is known well to all of us,) needed not for his vindication anything to be said by himself in contradiction of the charge, or the assumed charge, to which the editor of this paper alluded to him has subjected him. I cannot say all that I think in his presence; but I may, without violating any good taste, I hope, say that every Senator upon this floor must be convinced that there is no member of that body who is more incapable of acting from improper or interested motives than the honorable member from Iowa. His appearance in this Chamber is not of a day only; he has been with us for years, he was reëlected by an almost unanimous vote of his Legislature, and has resolved, wisely I suppose for himself, long before his term expired, to do nothing more than serve out that term, and then retire to private life, where I am sure he will be respected as much as he has been respected, and by those who know him, beloved by the members of this body.

The public, however, may not know the character of the honorable member, and I think it is due—a debt which we owe each to the other, at all times and under all circumstances—when we find a brother member assailed to denounce it, if we believe it to be false, as a groundless slander. Such, I am sure, is the case in the instance to which the honorable member has called the attention of the Senate.

But not satisfied with impeaching almost the honesty of the member from Iowa, charging him with having been in his public course influenced by considerations of personal interest, the writer of this article has ventured to say that he has been able, through that instrumentality, or some other, to influence the members of the Finance Committee. Those who know the members of that Committee, from its Chairman down, and including all its members, know that that must be false. They may be mistaken in relation to the tariffs which they may propose from time to time, or in relation to the internal taxes which they may propose to have levied from time to time; but no man who knows the Chairman of that Committee, and the honorable men with whom he has been associated during the period he has been the Chairman of that Committee, will hesitate for a moment to charge as a vile calumny if it be asserted that they have been influenced, any one of them, by improper motives in any measure to which they have given the recommendation of that Committee.

I have said this, Mr. President, not because we ourselves demand or require any vindication to satisfy us that they stand above just reproach, but to say to those who deal in calumny or in slander that their efforts, as far as relates to the standing of the members of this body, will be aimless, if they are bounded in falsehood.

Mr. FESSENDEN—I did not hear all of the article read by the honorable Senator from Iowa, but I am informed since that it makes an allusion to the Committee on Finance, and to the influence that was probably exerted by the honorable Senator from Iowa upon that Committee. I can answer for only one of them, and I will say very frankly with regard to the general subject, that if there is man in or out of this Senate who possesses influence with me, it is the honorable Senator from Iowa. No man possesses more. I have great respect for his opinions and for the uniform integrity of his character, as we all have. But, Sir, I must say in justification of the Senator and of the Committee, or of the Chairman of it in this particular instance, that the honorable Senator never spoke to me that I know of upon the subject referred to, or alluded to it in any way whatever. All I ever heard him say on the subject was said here on the floor of the Senate; and I presume it is the case with all the rest of the Committee. But, Sir, if the Senator from Iowa, or any other Senator, had in conversation expressed his views outside of the Committee-room, upon the general subject of legislation on the Tariff Bill, or any particular item of it, it is a right that is perfect in him; and I trust if he had said it, or anybody else, I should have listened to those opinions with all respect and attention, and given to them all the weight which I thought they deserved. I hold it the perfect right, not only the right, but the duty of Senators to communicate with each other and to aid each other as far as possible in coming to correct conclusions on all subjects, both in the Senate Chamber and out of it.

Having said thus much, I have a word or two to add. I have for some time been of the opinion that if a man has made up his mind to do his duty honestly by his country as a legislator in the Senate or the House of Representatives, he has got to do it at the risk of his character as an honest man, and he runs more risk than those, if there are any such, who do not legislate upon those principles. I have observed that if a Senator happens to run across some scheme that is got up and pressed upon the Senate or the House of Representatives, or the Congress collectively, which is to eventuate in large profit to individuals, and places himself in opposition to it, forthwith he finds that some correspondents are attacking him for something or other, and, following upon the correspondents, forthwith some newspapers in certain sections are attacking him on the subject, trying to throw an imputation upon his integrity of action or his ability to understand the questions before the Senate. The more a man stands in the way of schemes for personal profit and personal advantage the more risk he runs of having his motives and his character assailed. Therefore I came to the conclusion myself that the only way for a man was to go along and do his duty as well as he could and take his chances; and I make up for it in my own individual case by not reading the newspapers any more than I can possibly help. [Laughter.] I very seldom look at them, and with regard to an attack upon myself, the only way that I generally hear of it is when some good-natured friend like the Senator from Massachusetts—I mean the Senator nearest me—for instance, points my attention to it. I do not say that he ever did so; but some good-natured friend will say: "Have you seen the attack upon you in such a paper?" Or, perhaps the author himself who wrote it, or the editor of the paper cuts it out and addresses it to me for my own particular edification.

Mr. SUMNER—That is the common way.

Mr. FESSENDEN—Yes, that is the common way to let me know what the newspapers say. Sir, I have as much regard for public opinion as anybody, that is, for a just public opinion, and like to receive the approbation of my fellow-citizens; but I have not got to that pass yet when every squib in a newspaper that any interested party choose to launch at me, or even an attack of a stronger character, if there are any such, disturbs my equanimity to any very great extent. I am perfectly willing to "let them slide," and if they can have the best of it of course I must take the consequences.

Now, Sir, let me state a fact as an illustration to show precisely how men are judged. A gentleman, who is Special Commissioner of the Revenue, has been engaged, under the direction of Congress and of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the discharge of the duties of his office. He has been hard at work for months upon the tariff, devoting all his time to it with very great assiduity, very much to the injury of his own health. He is not a man without means in the world. He is a gentleman of very comfortable fortune, who has taken hold of this business because he loves it, because it is the kind of thing which suits his taste. All these questions are to him questions of interest. He is able upon such subjects, and he is desirous to make a reputation in connection with them. He devoted himself with great assiduity to the duty before him. Well, Sir, he got his report ready and brought it to Washington. Before anybody saw it hardly certain intimations were sent out from here—I saw them myself—in letters of correspondents and telegraphic dispatches that the Commissioner's bill was here and it was a free-trade tariff; we were going to have a free-trade tariff, and the Senator from Maine and the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner were alluded to as getting up a free-trade tariff. I had not known anything about it at that time; had not seen it, and had not expressed an opinion, and have not, I believe, on the subject, except as the report of the committee expresses my opinion. He was denounced as a free-trader, and a man who had sold himself for British gold. Pretty soon his tariff scheme came out, or it was ascertained what it was—that instead of being a free-trade measure it was a very considerable advance upon the tariff of 1864, which was anything but a free-trade tariff; that although not quite up to the House tariff bill, it was an advance upon the last one; and the duties in it are so very high in some particulars that now the other side, the free-traders, turn round and say he is bought by the protectionists. Well, if he has been bought on both sides perhaps he has a profitable business of it. [Laughter.]

Now, Sir, let me say that men in public life must stand these things; but I want to say of the special Commissioner of the Revenue, because I feel bound to say it, that I believe there has been no man more devoted to the public service in the line which he has adopted, or one who has given his time more honestly and more thoroughly to the investigation of the subjects committed to his charge. He has come to conclusions which are satisfactory to himself, not perhaps in all particulars to the Committee on Finance, for we have varied from them in many particulars, but such as he honestly believed to be true and for the best interests of the community; and this is his reward! Why? Because, in the first place, he was supposed to run against the personal interests of the protectionists, but now he runs against the interests of the importers.

Well, Sir, I came to the conclusion long ago that the only thing we can do decently in relation to all these matters is to just go along and legislate according to our own belief of what is true and just and right and for the best interests of the country. We shall make mistakes undoubtedly; I expect to make a great many, as I have heretofore; but at any rate whatever comes we shall retain our own self-respect, and all these little, miserable attacks from interested parties for their own personal objects will be but the merest *brutum fulmen* in the world, and will disappear like mist in the face of the honest discharge of duty, and the people will do justice to faithful public servants.

HENRY MOTTS, the young man in Pittsburgh, Penn., who wagered $40, last Summer, that he would stand on a post for twenty-four hours, and who was removed by the Police, after being up about ten hours, accomplished the feat on Thursday last, for a wager of $100. A slight swelling in his legs was noticed, but it was removed by repeated applications of whisky to the joints. He put on his own boots last evening, without trouble, having had on, while standing a pair of "brogans."

TEXAS.

Recent Outrages on Freedmen—Explanation of Gov. Throckmorton's Order.

The following is the official correspondence relative to the recent outrages upon freedmen in Texas, with Gov. THROCKMORTON's request for the assistance of United States troops:

OFFICE OF SUB-ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU OF R. F. and A. L.,
AUSTIN, TEXAS, Dec. 18, 1866.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. A. Ellis, Bureau of R. F. and A. L.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that two freedmen have been shot in this county within the last few days, and, both, though now living, will probably die. EDWARD PARSONS, freedman, was shot by a white man named AARON BOYCE, on the 13th of this month. BOYCE rode up to the house where PARSONS lived, and after some conversation with him, as he stood in the doorway, surrounded by women and children, shot him with his six-shooter through the body and rode off. The ball entered behind the shoulder-blade and came out at the right breast, passing through the right lung. Yesterday, the 17th inst., a freedman named MAT HEWLIN was shot by a party of three white men, at Hornbey's Bend, about 12 miles below here. One ball entered his left shoulder, another entered his wrist, and a third went through his jaw and lodged in the back of his neck. The men, after robbing him of his money, &c., rode away. They are strangers in this vicinity, and although seen by some colored men, their names are unknown. I would also respectfully invite attention to the inclosed copy of a letter, which I believe gives a truthful statement of affairs in Caldwell County. The names signed to it are those of good Union men, and of reliable and respectable citizens. During the coming fortnight the number of outrages committed on freedmen will very likely be greatly increased, as it was last year, about Christmas, when many freedmen will be robbed of their whole year's earnings.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) BYRON PORTER,
Sub Assistant-Commissioner.

A true copy—WM. H. SINCLAIR, Sub Assistant-Commissioner.

CITIZENS' PETITION.

Major-Gen. Chas. E. Griffin, Commanding Department of Texas:

DEAR SIR: We respectfully represent the necessity for retaining part of the United States cavalry forces now stationed at Austin, Texas, for the purpose of suppressing acts of lawlessness, being perpetrated at different points in the State. We inclose a statement of outrages committed at Prairie Lea, Caldwell County, Texas, and respectfully request the keeping of a company of soldiers, or part of a company, for the protection of the lives of freedmen, and the preservation of law and order there. If the troops now ordered to that point by Brevet Brig.-Gen. STURGIS are withdrawn without other troops supplying their place, the lives of the loyal whites, as well as the freedmen, will be endangered.

We would additionally urge your influence in having an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau sent to Prairie Lea.

W. C. Phillips,	Wm. Alexander,
R. A. Alexander,	A. H. Langley,
R. Paschal,	Matthew Hopkins,
L. B. Collins,	L. W. Collins,
J. L. Rhoads,	F. W. Kenge,
T. C. Collins,	Ernest Raven,
John T. Allen,	Wm. D. Price,
Geo. R. Scott,	B. C. Bennett.

STATEMENT OF OUTRAGES.

PRAIRIE LEA, Texas, Dec. 14, 1866.

Gov. J. W. Throckmorton, Austin, Texas.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter, and that of Judge HANCOCK, concerning Mr. TUCKER, came to hand. Since writing to the military, about one month has elapsed. TUCKER has, in the meantime, visited and raped a respectable lady about twelve miles below here, and was arrested and put in jail at Gonzales, where I suppose he will remain until taken out by his numerous rebel friends.

During my short stay here I have seen freedmen chased by white rebels on horseback, run out of town and shot at. On Saturday, the 8th inst., I saw a freedman publicly whipped because he addressed a young man he had known from infancy as TOM, instead of Master TOM. The young chivalry said himself, in my hearing, he had whipped him (the freedman) for calling him TOM. Day before yesterday a freedman was beaten over the head with a stick, while another rebel stood with a six-shooter in his hands, because he wanted a beef account drawn off that he might see the items.

A few days since a freedman was chased into a private residence and subsequently run down, dragged back to town by chivalrous rebels, for no offence—his life threatened if he reported the parties. This is but a sample of what is going on in this reconstructed land.

We are told by the President of the United States that civil law prevails, to the exclusion of military law, and that the people everywhere are being protected in their rights. There is no civil law here to reach rebels. The freedman has an abundance.

No constable has been found who will or dare serve. The freedmen live here in terror of life. If the civil law prevails, and is competent to protect the people, we would like to see it enforced here. If powerless, it is time the aid of the military was invoked.

The facts stated above can be substantiated by some of the best citizens in this place. There is no agent of the Freedmen's Bureau here, and if here, would be powerless without soldiers. During the coming Christmas it is not improbable that more than one freedman will be assassinated here.

Your obedient servant, W. C. PHILIPS.

We are acquainted with the facts stated above:

J. A. Glenn,	A. P. Bonner,
John Mackey,	E. F. Estabrook,
Eli S. Hawkins,	Anson Bushnell,
H. M. Lockwood,	H. M. Dougherty,
James Eastwood,	F. T. Bushnell.

Since writing the foregoing communication, to wit: the 16th inst., a freedman, NELSON SMITH, was shot down for refusing to give his bottle of whisky to two reconstructed rebels, and will probably die from the wound.

W. C. PHILIPS,
A. P. BONNER,
JOHN MACKEY.

GOV. THROCKMORTON'S LETTER.

Thereupon Gov. THROCKMORTON addressed a note to Gen. STURGIS, commanding, in substance as follows:

AUSTIN, Dec. 17, 1866.

GEN. STURGIS: I am informed of outrages perpetrated at Prairie Lea, Caldwell County, upon freedmen and others. I would be glad to have you send a part of a company of cavalry, say twenty men, under a judicious and discreet officer, to be retained there for some time, for their protection. I should be glad to consult with you before they go, and to have them sent within the present week. Very respectfully,

J. W. THROCKMORTON,
Governor of Texas.

The Tragedy Near Valparaiso, Ind.—The Accused Gives Himself Into Custody.

The Chicago *Tribune* gives the following account of the manner in which CHAUNCEY P. PAGE gave himself into the custody of the Police of that city on the 18th inst. It will be remembered that PAGE, as alleged, on the night of the 15th inst., went to a small village near Valparaiso, Ind., shot dead his young wife and her aged mother, shot and beat a girl of seventeen until he thought her dead, and then set fire to the house to consume the silent witnesses of the deed. The *Tribune* says:

"It was stated that PAGE, the murderer, had on Monday registered his name at the Gould House in that place as from Chicago. It now appears that he did go from this city on that day, as on the book of the City Hotel for Sunday last appears the entry, 'C. P. PAGE, Dyer Station.' At this latter place his mother now resides. Early on Wednesday morning, while very few were stirring, PAGE came again to the City Hotel and entered his name as before. He then told the clerk that he had taken supper there the night previous, and would register his name for Tuesday also, which he did. The clerk did not remember seeing him at supper, but did not think of his having a motive for so stating; yet the fact shows that he wished to have it appear that he was there on the night of the murder. He was assigned a room, in which he remained during the day.

On Thursday morning, about 10 o'clock, Assistant-Superintendent NELSON was sitting in the rear room of the Central Station, when the man walked in and inquired for the Superintendent. "Captain" NELSON looked at him and replied, "The Superintendent is here." The inquirer stood still till NELSON had passed through the railing, and then as NELSON advanced toward him, the man extended his hand, and said simply, "My name is PAGE; I am from Valparaiso." NELSON took the proffered hand with as much *sang froid* as he could muster on the instant, and without another word invited him to walk down stairs. PAGE preceded the Superintendent down stairs, and as he passed the doorway into the receiving-room, his eye met that of Detective-Officer HALE, who sat at the desk. HALE, at the first glance, sprang to his feet, with the exclamation, "That's PAGE!" The prisoner seemed to take little notice of the evident interest he excited, simply saying: "Yes; I am PAGE. I knew you wanted to see me, and I came to deliver myself up. I read in the morning papers that my wife was dead, and that I had been accused of murdering her; I came here that there might be an opportunity of clearing myself, as I did not know anything about it till I read it in the papers." He spoke this in one breath, without pause, as if he had previously made up his mind what to say, and wanted to get rid of it as soon as possible. This was the only sign of excitement, if that may be accepted as one. He was searched, and on his person was found about $20 in money, a couple of gold rings, formerly the property of his wife, and a few trifles.

The prisoner was placed in a cell, Officer HALE keeping him company. In the cell he was very quiet and undemonstrative. He merely denied that he had committed the awful crime laid to his charge, but did not attempt an explanation, and, indeed, sought to avoid all conversation on the subject, as if it were an annoyance. He ate his noon meal with apparent relish. At night the prisoner was taken secretly to Valparaiso, and lodged in jail. During the long journey from this city, PAGE's unnatural coolness and indifference began to give way, and finally he wept like a child. He said that he had had trouble with his wife, but continued to deny having any knowledge of the murder, and even that he had ever known the girl who so positively swears as to his identity, and who is now barely surviving the horrible treatment which she experienced from his hands. Her affidavit has already been taken, but it is strongly hoped that she may live to confront him at the trial."

The Albany *Argus* of Monday, says: "We regret to hear that our venerable fellow-citizen, [illegible] GANSEVOORT, was stricken down by [illegible]. The attack is confined to the [illegible] symptoms indicated improvement."

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AND ABROAD

TO AMERICAN MERCHANTS.

JULES DECONE, Agent of Inman Line of Steamers to New-York, will receive orders to purchase goods of all kinds; expedition and insurance; good references. For particulars, apply to JULES DECONE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, (Place de la Bourse,) Paris.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE
NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	1,168,136 57
Total Assets	$1,668,136 57

Insures against loss by FIRE on buildings, Merchandise, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at fair rates—and divides three-fourths of the profits of its business to its customers.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 16th instant.

JAN. 15, 1867.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
(NO. 108 BROADWAY,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, held on the 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected, viz.:

JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	HENRY L. PIERSON,
SOLON HUMPHREYS,	HENRY A. HURLBUT,
FRANCIS M. BABCOCK,	AUG. C. RICHARDS,
ISAAC H. BAILEY,	GEO. A. ROBBINS,
JAMES K. PLACE,	GEO. F. THOMAE,
WILLIAM H. LEE,	CHAS. ABERNETHY,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,	DANIEL W. JAMES,
	ELLIOT C. COWDIN.

And for inspectors of next election,

JOSEPH BATTELL, ROBERT H. LOWRY,
ISAAC N. PHELPS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the bonds and stocks of the corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1867, will be paid on that day, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, the 10th inst.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1867.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 17, 1867.

JERSEY CITY 7 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, Jersey City, for the purchase of Jersey City 7 per Cent. Coupon Bonds. Said proposals will be received until Jan. 29 inst., at noon, when the bids will be opened, and accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interests of the city.

WM. CLARKE,	Commissioners
E. F. C. YOUNG,	of
T. R. BENWELL,	Sinking Fund
CHAS. H. O'NEILL,	of Jersey City.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES-BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at their office, in the Borough of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Polls will close at 11 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D.,
Office, No. 424 Walnut-st.,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21, 1867.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON THE first mortgage bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) due Feb. 1, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the banking house of Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., New-York, on and after that date.

WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

OFFICE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, MARTIN L. CROWELL was unanimously elected President, vice Mason Thomson, resigned, and JAMES M. WILSON appointed Secretary to fill the vacancy caused by said election.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1867. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES T. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO.,
HOBOKEN, Jan. 15, 1867.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1867, ON the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the Merchants' National Bank, New-York City.

ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

STOLEN ON THE 15TH OF FEBRUARY, 1866, a CERTIFICATE of fifty shares in the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, No. 232, dated 29th of October, 1864. Persons are cautioned against purchasing the same, application having been made for reissue of certificate.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Jefferson Insurance Company will be held at their office, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, on MONDAY, Feb. [illegible], 1867. Polls will be open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL F. BELCHER, Secretary.

THREE SHARES IN THE CONSUMERS [illegible]

$3,000 [illegible]

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81..	107¼	107¾	June, 7-30........	104⅝	104⅞
Coupon, 1881....	107¾	108	July, 7-30........	104⅝	104⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62	105¼	105½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116½	117
5-20 Coupon, '62	107¾	108	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116	116¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	105½	105¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115½	116
5-20 Coupon, '65	105¾	106	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114½	115
5-20 " new, '65	104½	104¾	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113½	114
10-40 Registered	[illegible]	[illegible]	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111½	111¾
10-40 Coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110½	111
Gold	134¾	134⅞	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110½	110¾
August, 7-30	104⅝	104⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¼	110½

NO. 11 WALL-ST.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS.

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, and on COMMISSION, all issues of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

DEPOSITS received and INTEREST allowed, subject to CHECK AT SIGHT.

COLLECTIONS made, with PROMPT RETURNS.

REGISTERED INTEREST collected and COUPONS cashed.

All business intrusted to us will receive our personal attention.

D. B. HATCH and
C. B. FOOTE, } Late with Fisk & Hatch.
F. A. JOHNSON, JR.,

REFER BY PERMISSION TO
FISK & HATCH, Bankers;
JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers.

EXPRESS STOCKS.
MERCHANTS' UNION,
&c., &c., &c.
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

Dealer in Southern and Western Railroad Securities, State, County and Town Bonds of every description, &c., &c.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe,
Paris, France,

Buy and sell United States securities, negotiate loans on same, buy and sell drafts on America, issue and cash letters of credit as well as transact a general commission business.

Represented by
FRANK W. ANDREWS,
No. 61 State-st.,
Boston.

OFFICE ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY,
NO. 58 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, on the 28th January, inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the affairs of the Company.

CHAS. A. BERRIAN, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—NOTICE.—THE Bank of America having paid the State, City and County taxes on its stock from the Extra Dividend of Three Per Cent., declared Jan. 2, 1867, is now prepared to pay to its stockholders, on demand, the remainder of said dividend.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

Clinton Fire Insurance Company.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of tax, has THIS DAY, been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 156 Broadway.

JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.

DIVIDEND.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 152 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$1,000,000 00
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1867	$1,423,923 27

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE
NO. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 5.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE CO.,
MALDEN, ULSTER CO., N. Y., Jan. 14, 1867.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after Feb. 1, 1867.

H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February, next, free from Government tax. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 29th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI
RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable 1st February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Co. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 21 until Feb. 2.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full paid shares, registered on the 19th day of January instant, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 19th day of January and opened on the 6th day of February.

THOS. E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.,
Office No. 2 Nassau-st., corner Wall,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after the 1st February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from date to 2d February.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of five per cent., and also an extra Dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st proximo, reserving out of the latter the City and County Bank Tax, if unpaid.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.,
No. 153 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL interest dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock, has this day been declared, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 158 Broadway, Jan. 22, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	90,312

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free from United States tax, payable on and after Feb. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of February next. Transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st. proximo.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1.

The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, with a surplus of $90,000, has declared a dividend of Six per Cent., free from tax, payable Feb. 1.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., (near Fulton-st.,) N. Y.

Interest on new deposits commences immediately on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit.

WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums from $1 to $500, and at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited for the space of six and three months previous to the 1st day of January 1, 1867, payable on and after the 21st day of January next. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest as if deposited previous to the 1st of January.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest free of tax. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President. R. H. BULL, Secretary.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of February, 1867, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie, Dacotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 103 degrees, in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 46 degrees, in the Territory of Dacotah, west of longitude 104 degrees, in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 degrees and east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union or such other Depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dacotah Territory lying east of the Missouri River.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 1 thirty million (30,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 2 twenty million (20,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 3 eight million (8,000,000) pounds, and on Route No. 4 three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) pounds.

Proposals will be made for each Route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per hundred (100) pounds per hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contracter will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:

On Route No. 1 $250,000.
On Route No. 2 $200,000.
On Route No. 3 $100,000.
On Route No. 4 $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:

"Proposals for army transportation on route No. 1, 2, 3 or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily. For route No. 1, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; for route No. 2, at Fort Riley, Kansas; for route No. 3, at Fort Union, New-Mexico; for route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and
Assistant-Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1867.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, sealed proposals will be received until Wednesday, the 13th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the paper for the public printing until the 31st day of December, 1867, the said proposals to be opened before and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government. The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more.

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

22,000 reams of fine printing paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

8,000 reams of superfine calendered printing paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

1,000 reams superfine printing paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

1,000 reams superfine map paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS (TO BE OF ANY REQUIRED WEIGHT.)

3,000 reams quarto post, 10x16 inches.
3,000 reams flatcap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
2,000 reams double cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2,000 reams demy, 16x20½ inches.
2,000 reams double demy, 20½x32 inches.
2,000 reams folio post, 17x22 inches.
2,000 reams double folio post, 22x34 inches.
1,000 reams medium, 18x23 inches.
1,000 reams royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams super royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams imperial, 22½x31 inches.
5,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.

CLASS 6.—PAPER FOR POST-OFFICE BLANKS, (ENGINE SIZED.)

400 reams measuring 22x34 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.
1,700 reams measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
1,200 reams measuring 25x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
100 reams measuring 18x18 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream.
400 reams measuring 18x34 inches, weighing 24 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity or for any portion, not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 5 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quality of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, (except class 6, which must be delivered at Buffalo, N. Y.,) in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly therewith.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the "Joint Committee on Public Printing," either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing, or C. WENDELL, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.

C. WENDELL,
Superintendent of Public Printing.

NAVY SUPPLIES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Jan. 12, 1867.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Navy-yards at New-York and Boston, on or before the 1st day of April next, the quantities of the different articles specified in the following list; two-thirds to be delivered at New-York and one-third at Boston, viz.:

New Navy Beef, 3,000 barrels, per barrel.
New Navy Pork, 6,000 barrels, per barrel.
Rice, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Dried Apples, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Sugar, 200,000 pounds, per pound.
Tea, 40,000 pounds, per pound.
Coffee, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Beans, 5,000 bushels, per bushel.
Molasses, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.
Vinegar, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.

Bids will be received for one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths or the whole of the quantities named, and those only will be accepted which are considered for the advantage of the Government.

All the articles contained in the above list must be equal to the navy standard, and pass the usual inspection.

For a description of the articles and the packages to contain them, bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy-yards; and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy-yards.

Imported articles will be received in bond, free from duty, and no internal revenue tax will be chargeable upon any of the above articles.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Paymaster, District-Attorney, or Collector of Customs.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles, and has the license required by act of Congress.

H. BRIDGE, Chief of Bureau.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

The property known as the "GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW-MILL," with seventy-five acres of land, near San Antonio, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the 1st day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, (more or less,) together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:

ONE TANNERY,
Containing twelve Stone Lime Vats,
FIFTY-TWO WOODEN VATS,
SEVEN STONE POOLS,

and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.

ONE STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of sawing 3,000 feet of lumber daily.

ONE SMALL STONE BUILDING.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio River, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold. [illegible] property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. [illegible] in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw-mill," and addressed to J. B. KIDDOO, Brevet M. [illegible]-Gen., Assist. Com'r, Bureau R. F. & A. L., [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND SCRIP.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 31, 1867, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executor of the estate of John C. Hitchcock, deceased:

6 shares Preferred 8 per cent. Stock New-Jersey Zinc Co., $100 each; 4 per cent. semi-annual interest due Feb. 1.

$13,836 Dividend Scrip New-Jersey Zinc Co., bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable annually on 1st of July.

130 shares Common Stock New-Jersey Zinc Co., $100 each; since the 1st of July last two dividends of 7 per cent. each, and one of 6 per cent., amounting together to 20 per cent., have been paid from the earnings of the Company.

Scrip of the Union Mutual Insurance Co., viz.:

$265 of year 1859.	$720 of year 1860.
$530 of year 1861.	$720 of year 1862.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ROMAN, FLORENTINE AND CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, AGATE, MARBLE AND ALABASTER VASES, TAZZAS, MOSAIC TABLES, &c.

Just landed, ex ship *Sophie Potts*, from Leghorn.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell by auction on THIS FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at salesroom NOS. 940 AND 942 BROADWAY, CORNER 22D-ST., the largest and most varied collection ever offered at auction in this City. Among the works of art will be found life-size busts of Dante, Petrarch, Ariosto, Tasso, &c., with elegant Florentine marble pedestals; statuettes and groups of Venus in the Shell, Dancing Girls of Canova, Three Graces, &c.; also, Tazzas, Etruscan and Pompeian Vases, &c. The attention of ladies and the public is requested, as the sale will be peremptory, by order of the importer, Signor Torello Bensi. They are NOW ON EXHIBITION.

FORTY-SIXTH AUCTION SALE.

30,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1867.

The Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-street, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, inst., at 12 o'clock noon,

30,000 TONS

of fresh mined COAL, from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of February, 1867.

Terms: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Will be sold at public auction on

SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M.,

all the manufactured and unmanufactured stock, tools, knives, press, fixtures and machinery for the manufacture of merchandise tags, direction labels and pocket tablets, belonging to the firm of Whitmore & Bell. Also, a valuable lease of the second floor of No. 163 Broadway, having four years to run from the first of May next. The sale will commence at No. 163 Broadway and will conclude at No. 33 Beekman-st. Terms cash.

R. W. POTTER, Receiver.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, JAN. 29,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

NO. 152 BARCLAY-ST.—The most substantial, elegant and convenient five-story and basement marble-front store and building; the lot is 25x100; the building as follows: basement and store 25x95, the second, third, fourth and fifth stories 25x85.

Map and particulars at the office.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS' OFFICE,
No. 1,139 GIRARD-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1867.

LARGE SALE OF DAMAGED AND CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES.

Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at Government Storehouse, Hanover-st., Philadelphia, Penn., on FRIDAY, Jan. 25, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following-named articles of Damaged and Condemned Quartermaster Stores, viz.:

ANCHORS, AXES, IRON BARS, SADDLE-BLANKETS, BRUSHES, PENDANT ARMS, GAS BRACKETS AND BURNERS, SADDLE-BAGS, WATER-BUCKETS, CHAIRS, BATH-TUBS, MULE-COLLARS, CYLINDERS, SPADES, HATCHETS, HORSE-SHOES, HARNESS, HALTER AND BREAST CHAINS, HALTERS AND CHAINS, AMBULANCE AND WAGON FELLOES, WAGON-BOWS, BRASS COCKS, assorted, IRON BEDSTEADS, BOILERS, STEAMER CASTINGS, GALVANIZED IRON, ASSORTED IRON, IRON PIPE, LEAD PIPE, GAS PIPE, ASSORTED LOCKS, SCALES, GUM AND LEATHER HOSE, COOKING RANGES AND STOVES, HEATING STOVES, ARMY AND EXPRESS WAGONS, WAGON SPOKES, WHEELBARROWS, TABLES, DESKS, WRENCHES, WHIPS, ZINC. Also a large assortment of VARIOUS TOOLS, TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.

The property must be removed within FIVE (5) days from day of sale.

Catalogues will be furnished upon application at this office.

TERMS—CASH, IN GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army.

HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. and A. Q. M., Brevet Maj. U. S. Army.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF NO. 197 PEARL-ST., SOUTHWEST CORNER OF MAIDEN-LANE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 29, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, to close an estate:

SOUTHWEST CORNER PEARL-ST. AND MAIDEN-LANE—The valuable four-story brick store and lot, No. 197 Pearl-st., being 20 feet 9 inches front, 27 feet 9 inches rear by 47 feet in depth.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

ANTHONY L. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BLEECKER & DENISON WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable property on

AMITY-ST.—Three-story brick house and lot No. 19, north side, between Mercer and Greene sts., 19x75.

WEST 25TH-ST.—Four-story brown-stone house and lot No. 58, south side, between Broadway and 6th-av.

Terms easy.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., all the stock, tools, fixtures and machinery for the manufacture of merchandise tags, direction labels, and pocket tablets, belonging to the firm of Whitmore & Bell. Also, a valuable lease of the second floor of No. 163 Broadway, having four years to run, from the 1st of May next.

The sale will commence at No. 163 Broadway, and will conclude at No. 33 Beekman-st. Terms cash.

R. W. POTTER, Receiver.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE, TUESDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Harlem Chemical Works, 112th and 113th sts., 1st-av., New-York City, about 175 tons of Cumberland Coal. Terms, cash at time of sale.

MOUNT VERNON ARSENAL,
MOUNT VERNON, Ala., Jan. 13, 1867.

A PUBLIC AUCTION WILL BE HELD at Mount Vernon Arsenal, Ala., Feb. 5, 1867, for the sale of the following Government property, viz.:

120,000 pounds gun metal,	225 sets harness, artillery,
155,000 pounds shot and shell,	2,400 cavalry saddles,
9,000 pounds old lead,	5,600 pounds brass,

247 running gears of carriages and caissons. Also, a lot of condemned infantry accouterments, collars, saddles, (artillery;) wheels, old canvas, &c.

The following property at Fort Morgan, Ala., will be sold at the same time and place, viz.:

350,000 pounds gun metal.
650,000 pounds shot and shell and old iron, more or less.

About 4,000 pounds of brass, some lead and a quantity of scrap wrought iron, estimated at 25,000 pounds.

TERMS.

Thirty per cent. on day of sale, the balance when the property is removed, to accomplish which a reasonable time will be given.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

MORRIS SCHAFF,
Lieut. of Ordinance and Brevet Capt., U. S. A.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865 at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. jel-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawto oc25

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. [illegible]

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January [illegible] one thousand eight hundred and [illegible] at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

BOOK-TRADE SALESROOMS

NO. 498 BROADWAY. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.

LIBRARIES CATALOGUED AND SOLD.

FRIDAY, Jan. 25, at 4 o'clock P. M.,

THE PRIVATE LIBRARY

Of the late Rev. Robert Travis, Jr., of New-Jersey, embracing theological, standard and miscellaneous books. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, Jan. 28 and 29, at 4 o'clock P. M. each day,

VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY,

Containing a large assortment of standard and popular literature, standard works in history, poetry, biography, travels, &c., &c. Catalogues ready.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD CORNER OF 6TH-AV. AND 30TH-ST., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 29, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.:

SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 6TH-AV. AND 30TH-ST.—Valuable lease of 23 years from May 1, 1867, with all the improvements, at $2,500 and taxes ground rent per annum. Lease from George Douglass to New-York City Mutual Coal Company. Lot 25 feet front on 6th-av., 51 feet rear by 94 feet on 30th-st.

Terms cash.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to take care of children. Call at No. 105 1st-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH girl; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; another as thorough laundress, chambermaid and waitress; also, American young women and Protestants, and several neat, active and capable help, want situations. Can be seen at the Select Employment Institute, No. 106 6th-av., below 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; would be willing to live in a French or Spanish family; willing to undertake the marketing if required; with the best of references. Apply at No. 176 East 17th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SEAMstress, a situation to sew by the week, or as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objections to the country; best City references. Apply, for a week, at No. 61 4th-av., in the office.

WANTED—BY A GIRL A SITUATION AS seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children, dress ladies' hair, and take charge of a baby from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 738 6th-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Can be seen at No. 879 Broadway; call for two days; can give the best of reference if required.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH GIRL; is a good cook, washer and ironer; another as laundress, &c.; another as thorough cook. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., below 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress in a private family; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 101 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress; best of City references. Apply at No. 407 4th-av., corner 29th-st., next door to the druggist's.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAker, work by the day or month; can do all kinds of machine work; has the best City reference. Call at No. 137 East 40th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as chambermaid or waitress, or plain cooking and assist with washing. Call for two days at No. 365 8th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young French woman as nurse and first-class seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a young woman, a Protestant; good references given. Apply at No. 24 East 12th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by an American lady; has no objection to travel, and would be willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 153 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a lady thoroughly competent to discharge its duties; good references furnished, if required. Address Box No. 4,527 General Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PERSON GOING OUT by the day as dressmaker, a few more good customers. Call at No. 149 West 33d-st.; a note will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; best of references. Can be seen at No. 87 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as cook; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 West 4th-st.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOman wishes a situation as cook; would assist in the plain washing. Apply at 404 8th-av., above 24th-st.

AT CARPENTER'S FIRST-CLASS EMPLOYMENT Office for select servants, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., (established 15 years,) can be found constantly on hand capable male and female help—German, English, Scotch, American and Irish—to suit all private families, boarding-houses, and hotels, in City or country.

MALES.

WANTED—A PORTER'S SITUATION BY A steady man, having been with his present employer (to whom he can refer) for the last six years, at the hatter's stock and fancy furs. Can take a porter's place at any kind of work. Address H. X., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE industrious young man as porter or to make himself generally useful in a wholesale store; willing to work; good reference. Call or address PORTER, No. 61 Chambers-st., Room No. 7, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; he understands his business thoroughly, and has good reference to that effect. Can be seen at No. 132 West 15th-st., for two days, on top floor, or by note, address P. H.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITuation as butler or waiter; perfectly understands his business; has the best of City credentials. Can be seen for two days at the drug-store, corner of Washington-place and Broadway, Mr. Codington's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT coachman and gardener; has first-class references; understands his business and will work for moderate wages. Call, or address DAVID, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; is a good careful driver; good reference; is willing to make himself useful. Address J. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A man that thoroughly understands his business; City reference to that effect. Address BROWN, No. 901 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored man as porter; good references; can be seen for two days. Call or address A. NICHOLS, No. 328 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN to copy in a lawyer's office; amount of wages of no consequence. Address RICHARD, Box 157 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TO GO TO ELIZABETH, N. J., A woman to cook, wash and iron; none need apply without good reference. Call at SWEETSER & CO.'S, No. 77 Franklin-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN AN OFFICE from 16 to 18 years of age; one who has had some office experience preferred. Address Box No. 4,969 Post-office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN WITH NEW-YORK State trade. Apply to SWEETSER & CO., No. 77 Franklin-st.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED IN A BANKing and Stock Commission-house in Wall-st.; must have had at least two years' experience in the business and be fully competent to take charge of a set of books; a young unmarried man preferred; all communications must be in handwriting of applicant, give references and state what salary is expected; no other noticed. Address Box No. 3,515 Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.

GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

LADIES' NEW-YORK SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Office for receiving dry goods, clothing, &c., No. 14 Bond-st. For flour, provisions, &c., HARRIS, GAINES & CO., No. 15 Whitehall-st. Donations are earnestly solicited.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
NO. 277 CANAL-ST.,

MANUFACTURERS OF WALNUT, CHESTNUT and fine ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, will remove about the 1st of March to their new and spacious warerooms, corner of Spring and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

We have at present the largest and best stock of CHAMBER FURNITURE of any house in this City, which we will sell prior to our removal at a very great reduction in prices.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 263 4TH-AV., CORNER 21ST ST., continues to extract teeth positively without pain, *at 50 cents each*, under Nitrous Gas. Teeth filled and inserted in the best manner, and on most favorable terms. References satisfactory.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Kay's National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Kays. Removed to No. 30 Washington-st., near [illegible]

COAL.

COKE $3 50 PER CHALDRON IN THE yard at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West [illegible] and foot of [illegible]. Delivered at [illegible] per chaldron by [illegible] No. [illegible] West [illegible] and [illegible] corner of Avenue C and [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$150
Second Cabin Passage....100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ALEPPO....Jan. 30
ETNA....Feb. 6
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $50 and $30 gold.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 5.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Mar. 2.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 16.
The British iron steamship BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5.
Until further notice the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers, commencing with the WM. PENN, to sail Saturday, March 2. Baggage checked and tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates. Excursion tickets, available for six months, issued at a reduced rate.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Mar. 9
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 10 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9½ o'clock.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon....$100 | Lower Saloon....$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
THE QUEEN, Capt. GROGAN....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
DENMARK, Capt. THOMSON....SATURDAY, Feb. 2
VIRGINIA, Capt. PROWSE....SATURDAY, Feb. 16
HELVETIA, Capt. THOMPSON....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
ENGLAND, Capt. GRACE....SATURDAY, Mar. 2
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 25 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., and No. 23 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
IOWA, CRAIG....SATURDAY, Feb. 2
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
From Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY....Jan. 26
KANGAROO....WEDNESDAY....Jan. 30
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY....Feb. 2
CITY OF DUBLIN....WEDNESDAY....Feb. 6
CITY OF PARIS....SATURDAY....Feb. 9
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin....	$90	Steerage....	$30
First Cabin to London....	95	Steerage to London....	34
First Cabin to Paris....	105	Steerage to Paris....	40

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY....Jan. 28 | MONDAY....Feb. 25
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
The favorite steamships
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EAGLE....GREENE....SATURDAY, Feb. 2
COLUMBIA....BARTON....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.
The first-class steamship GULF STREAM, carrying the United States mails, is now receiving freight at Pier 20 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S line ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. H. W. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow Feb. 2.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The fine, fast and favorite steamship TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock noon, for Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
FEB. 1.—RISING STAR, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
FEB. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
FEB. 21.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 11th connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
Will dispatch in January, the first-class steamships
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. BEHM, Jan. 30.
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. SMITH, Feb. 20,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
AMERICA, Capt. WAKEMAN, and
MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.
For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on Friday, Feb. 1, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received on company Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-street, until 3 P. M. on day before sailing of steamer.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on the pier.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.
Sole freight agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

STEAMSHIP "MONTANA," PANAMA, Sept. 26, 1866.
LUIS CONSINO, ESQ., PROPRIETOR of the Lota Coal Mine, Lota, Chili, S. A.:
SIR: Having had considerable experience with bituminous coal, I find that the Coal from your Mine is equally as good as any that ever came under my notice.
Our consumption daily has been Thirty-five (35) Tons, while of the Anthracite it has been Thirty (30) Tons. There is about Eight (8) per cent. of waste, wholly clinker.
I find but a slight difference between it and the English Cardiff, and about equal with the German coal.
I cheerfully recommend it to all who may require its use as a steam generator.
Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. B. SKIDMORE, Chief-Engineer Steamship "Montana," P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—The popular and elegant side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, W. H. WEST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14 East River on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, connecting at Charleston with steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all of the principal points on the South Carolina Railroad and connecting railroads at reduced rates.
For passage, &c., apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Jan. 26
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Feb. 2.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY Jan. 31.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 7.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY, ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, PETERSBURGH AND NORFOLK.—The steamship RALEIGH will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 M., giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections. Freight for Richmond and Petersburgh will be reshipped at Norfolk. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1867.
THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY give notice that the agreements heretofore existing between this Company and the New-York Central Railroad Company having been recognized by the New-York Central Railroad Company, arrangements satisfactory to both companies, for the transaction of their passenger and freight business, have been made.
Passengers will be ticketed and luggage checked on and after 20th inst. as heretofore.
The same will be observed as to freight.
C. VANDERBILT, President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 8, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
6 P. M., for Jamaica and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 and 4:30 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:30 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT.
145 acres of the first quality of land (20 acres meadow) on the Raritan, 1½ hours from New-York, via the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.
Mansion with 13 rooms, all in perfect order; farm-house entirely new; greenhouse, carriage-house, barns, ice-house, &c.; a large variety of fruit, shade and ornamental trees, beautiful drives, &c. This property is desirable as an investment, either for a permanent residence or for a country seat in Summer.
R. C. BACON, No. 182 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A THREE-story and basement brick building, with a second story extension 28x40, and two lots, on Mulberry and Chestnut sts., Newark, N. J., within 150 feet of the depot; well lighted and has engine, boiler and shafting. This property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, and will be sold or exchanged for City property. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., 77 Cedar-st.

S. W. BENEDICT.
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS,
Office Nos. 4 and 6 Pine, Room No. 3,
Has for sale a large number of first-class houses on FIFTH, MADISON and PARK Avenues, and on the principal streets in the most desirable parts of the City.
Also, BUSINESS PROPERTY in improving localities.
Parties having properties to SELL or LEASE are respectfully solicited to place them in his hands, and may be assured of proper and prompt attention.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—THE HOUSE SAVINGS BANK is now prepared to receive orders for erecting and leasing houses. The rent of each house to exceed the interest on its cost, and all sums exceeding the interest will be credited on the purchase. For further particulars, apply at the temporary office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Rooms Nos. 83 and 85.
FOR SALE.
One Cottage, corner 5th-av. and 127th-st.
Seven Cottages, 119th-st., near 3d-av.
Three Cottages, 81st-st., near 3d-av.
One Cottage, 115th-st., near 3d-av.
TRUSTEES:
Hon Theo. E. Tomlinson, Gen. Charles K. Graham,
Hon. Wm. W. Woodward, Mr. David Smith,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, Mr. Christian B. Morrison,
Mr. James Warren Nash, Mr. Robert W. Hyman,
Mr. Walter Briggs.
Hon. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.
Mr. C. B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Tarrytown, on the Hudson: mansion large; all modern improvements; in perfect order and suitable for Summer or Winter, and well calculated for a family of means and refinement: greenhouses and graperies; the outbuildings are numerous and extensive; about 45 acres of good land, handsomely laid out, with all kinds of fruit, shrubbery, shade and ornamental trees, gravelled roads and walks. The view of the Hudson, surrounding country and neighborhood is unsurpassed; one of the few places of its class for sale in this choice locality, with the furniture, garden and farming utensils; immediate possession will be given and terms made to suit. Further particulars with HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE situated on the main road at Far Rockaway, L. I., about one-quarter of a mile south of the toll-gate, belonging to the estate of the late Benjamin S. Hewlett, containing 50 acres in a state of good cultivation. There is a good dwelling-house, barn and other necessary buildings nearly new; will be sold together or divided. If not sold by the 2d of February next, it will be offered on that day at public auction on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M. Apply on the premises, or to D. W. SKIDMORE, Jamaica.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED, on Park-av., Murray Hill, one of the most complete, desirable and substantially-built residences in this City. The house is located on one of the best corners, is about 40 feet wide, with every convenience; built and furnished without regard to cost; there are five lots of land in all; price for the whole establishment, including furniture, $150,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BY WM. S. JENNINGS, NO. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, basement:
9th-st., near 2d-av., 4-story Eng. basem't, brick..$10,000
West 22d-st., near 5th-av., 4-story, high-st'p b. s. 35,000
West 42d-st., near 6th-av., 4-story, high-st'p b. s. 40,000
West 45th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story, high-st'p b. s. 30,000
East 51st-st., near 2d-av., 3-story, high-stoop b. s. 15,000

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, extra width, No. 30 Washington-square, with furniture. Also, the double house, No. 141 Macdougal-st., corner 4th-st., 34 feet wide. Also, the warehouse Nos. 40 and 42 New-st., about 50 feet square. For terms and price apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES NOS. 47 AND 49 Elizabeth-st., near Canal-st.; lots 25x94 feet each; the buildings are brick, five stories high, built in the best manner, and covering nearly two-thirds of the land. For manufacturing purposes it cannot be surpassed. Apply to JAMES H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—NOT TO LET—PROPERTY NO. 18 West 21st-st., near 5th-av. Price, $45,000. No offer for a less amount will be attended to, and no application from a real estate broker will receive the least notice. Apply to P., Box No. 906 Post-office, or No. 18 Waverley-place.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE FOUR-STOY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, finished in the very best manner, with walnut stairs, walnut trimming, marble tiling and a splendid billiard-room, complete, with all modern improvements; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply on the premises, No. 234 West 52d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, ON THE HUDSON, a genteel, recently built cottage residence of ten rooms; gas and water in the house; large lot; best location in the village; fine view of Hudson River; less than five minutes from depot. For particulars, apply to S. R. KNAPP, Esq., Peekskill, or address Lock-box No. 37 B, Washington, D. C.

A GOOD RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR sale, 2½ miles from Tarrytown; 94 acres productive land; well wooded, watered and healthy; the view of the Hudson and surrounding country is very fine from a portion of the land, and which is desirable for building. Call or Address A. RENDALL, No. 55 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—A NEAT AND well-built three-story brick house and lot, with stone stoop, No. 23 Commerce-st., New-York City, the property of the heirs of Cornelius Westervelt, deceased. Inquire at the premises, or of FREDERICK DEVOE, Executor, No. 23 Morton-st.

AT RAHWAY—FOR SALE—A DOUBLE TWO-story frame house, with attic and basement; each house 24x32, lots each 28x200. Situation desirable, and only two minutes from depot. Apply to T. M. MARTIN, Rahway, or at office of CARMAN, SHERWOOD & MARTIN, Washington-av., Jersey City.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A VALUABLE CORNER property, suitable for store purposes, in a central business location near Broadway; ten years' lease; price moderate; terms easy; title perfect. Address OWNER, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60, superior order, with or without the extra lot and stable, near 5th-av. and 34th-st., for sale cheap. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A SPLENDID FARM IN MOHAWK Valley, 150 acres; excellent buildings; choice fruit. Also, other farms; same locality. Call on JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house in Lexington-av., near 28th-st., in complete order; fine location. Apply to STEELE, RAYMOND & CO., No. 60 White-st.

FOR SALE—DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 40 CLINTON-place. Thoroughly built and in good order. Price, $18,500. J. L. DAWES, No. 135 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on Lexington-av. and 40th-st. J. M. COBURN.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, FOR WHICH about $14,000 cash will be paid; between Union-square and Central Park, Lexington and 6th avs. Address, giving particulars, Box No. 1,376 Post-office.

FACTORY WANTED—IN OR NEAR NEW-York, suitable for chemical manufacturing purposes. Address, full particulars, Box No. 6,034 Post-office, New-York City.

TO LET.

TO RENT—ON GRAMERCY PARK, A STRICTly first-class furnished house, in style unsurpassed; will only be rented to a small family for eight months, or perhaps longer, and possession will be given at a day's notice. Price $500 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH STABLE, to let, situated on Murray Hill, near Lexington-av., 25x125 feet, to a private family without small children, for six months from the 25th February; the house is elegantly furnished; Steinway grand piano-forte, billiard table, extra sized stalls for four horses, and carriage room for five vehicles; rent, $400 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

BROADWAY, NEAR WALKER-ST.—To lease, first-class store and basement, 25x100; also, other fine stores and lofts, between Duane and 14th-st., for sale, lease and rent. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR TO LET—An office in a good store in Park-place, near Broadway, with the use of basements for storage, if desired. Possession Feb. 1. Apply at No. 40 John-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NEAR Broadway, 32 by 64, four stories, elegantly furnished; has all the modern improvements. For terms and permit apply at No. 37 Water-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—SPLENDID light airy rooms, located at the corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, on the premises.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—THE CORNER on 5th-av., opposite Delmonico's, 48 by 100 feet. Apply to WM. H. GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

STORE AND HOUSE TO LET—NO. 297 6th-av., with stock of fancy goods, and fixtures for sale; a first-rate location.

TO LET—THE FOUR LOFTS IN THE BUILDING No. 254 Broadway. For terms and particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 29 Pine-st.

FACTORY TO LET—THE GLASS-HOUSE, Hunter's Point, on Newtown Creek, near East River, about 250 feet front with dock. Apply to [illegible] B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 2, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. [illegible], from Pier No. 22 East River, foot of Fulton-st., every SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c. [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.
MILLIKEN & CO., No. 748 Broadway.

HAMILTON & KIMPTON,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 105 STRAND, (opposite Exeter Hall,) LONDON.
Gentlemen visiting England and passing through London are invited to see the well-selected stock of Cloths, Beavers, Witneys and Trouserings, of the very best materials; or, by forwarding remittance with their measures, can have the goods sent by Express Company, as usual.
NO. 105 STRAND, LONDON.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBON-VELVETS, buttons, braids, jet trimmings, ribbons, laces, embroideries, hdkfs., collars and sets, French corsets and skirts, small wares, combs and brushes and fancy goods, at reduced prices. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' BONNETS AND FURS AT half price; mink, ermine and squirrel furs at half price; also children's hats and furs. Velvets and satins cut bias. This is valuable. L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

BEFORE HON. GEORGE G. BARNARD—In the Matter of the Attachment of the steamboat PROVIDENCE, her tackle, &c., by PETER KING and HENRY B. BELLS.—Notice is hereby given that a warrant of attachment was issued by Hon. GEORGE G. BARNARD, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 24th day of January, 1867, for the sum of seventeen thousand nine hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty-nine cents, on the application of PETER KING and HENRY B. BELLS, directed to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, commanding him to attach, seize and safely keep the steamboat or vessel called the PROVIDENCE, belonging to the port of New-York, and that the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture will be sold for the payment of the claims against her, unless the master, owner or consignee thereof, or some person interested therein, appear and discharge the said warrant according to law within thirty days from the first publication of this notice.
Dated New-York, Jan. 24, 1867.
BENEDICT, TRACY & BENEDICT, Attorneys for Applicants, No. 76 Wall-st.
ja25-law4wF

BEFORE HON. GEORGE G. BARNARD.—In the matter of the attachment of the steamboat BRISTOL, her tackle, &c., by PETER KING and HENRY B. BELLS.—Notice is hereby given that a warrant of attachment was issued by Hon. GEORGE G. BARNARD, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 24th day of January, 1867, for the sum of twenty-three thousand one hundred and eighteen dollars and forty cents, on the application of Peter King and Henry B. Bells, directed to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, commanding him to attach, seize and safely keep the steamboat or vessel called the BRISTOL, belonging to the port of New-York, and that the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture will be sold for the payment of the claims against her unless the master, owner or assignee thereof or some person interested therein appear and discharge the said warrant according to law within thirty days from the first publication of this notice.
BENEDICT, TRACY & BENEDICT, Attorneys for Applicants, No. 76 Wall-st.
Dated New-York, Jan. 24, 1867. jan25-law4wF.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1866.
ON THE PETITION OF THOMAS J. SLOAN, of New-York, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 26th day of April, 1853, for an improvement in machine for pointing and threading screw blanks, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 26th day of April, 1867, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 8th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.
Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.
Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony.
Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the TIMES, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.
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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE PARTNERSHIP UNDER THE firm name of G. S. ROBBINS & SON expires by limitation this day. The business will be settled by Mr. GEO. A. ROBBINS.
Mr. FRANCIS BACON will sign by procuration.
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

MR. ELIAS WADE, JR., AND MR. JOHN N. AHMAN retire this day from our firm and from active business. Mr. HENRY F. SEWALL is authorized to sign for us by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & HEGEMAN is dissolved by the death of Mr. George R. Hegeman. The business will be continued by the undersigned.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

WILLIAM P. JAFFRAY BECOMES A member of our firm from this date.
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. CLARENCE STEWART BROWN is this day admitted as a partner in our several firms
BROWN BROTHERS & CO
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1 1867

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS will buy one-half interest (for several States) in one of the best patent rights in this country. It has been but lately patented, and has received the highest approbation of the Farmers' Club of this City, also of the City Press. Call and see it in operation at Room No. 133 Astor House.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a gents furnishing-store, established 22 years; one of the best locations in Brooklyn, the present proprietor wishing to retire. Inquire of A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ROLLING MILL FOR RENT OR SALE—Capable of turning out 4,000 tons gas-pipe iron, nail plate or merchant bar per annum. Address Room No. 198 Hoffman House, New-York.

DENTAL PARTNER WANTED—TO practice in a country village; fine rooms and good locality; practice between $3,000 and $4,000 a year. Address DENTIST, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

BRICKER'S METHOD OF FINISHING AND POLISHING WOOD.—A large margin allowed to agents purchasing territory. Inquire at No. 48 Beekman-st.

PAPER-MILL FOR SALE—SIX ENGINES, Fourdrinier machine, in successful operation, at Little Falls, N. Y. Address W. E. WOODBRIDGE, care of A. C. Goodman, No. 26 Beekman-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY, JAN. 21, 1867, IN GOING from No. 184 7th-av. to 20th-st., and from thence to French Church on 22d-st., near 6th-av., a package containing TWO BANK BOOKS on the Bowery Savings Bank, Nos. 153,121 and 227,068, with the following United States Securities: Two U. S. 7-30, 1865, No. 73,805, $500; do. No. 73,806, $500; 2 U. S. 5-20, 1862, No. 34,089, $100; No. 34,090; 5-20, 1862, $100; 1 U. S. 5-20, 1865, $1,000, No. 11,357; 1 do. 5-20, 1865, $500. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to the office of SARTER & TUNIS, Stock Brokers, No. 27 William-st.

LOST—SUPPOSED IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY of Canal-st. and West Broadway, or in a Broadway car, a PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM, containing family likenesses, also photographs of Napoleon III. and his son and other members of his family, highly prized by the owner and probably of no special value to the finder. If found and left at the office of this paper, a reasonable reward will be paid.

THE TWO LADIES WHO PICKED up and opened a package on Monday last containing two bank books and Government securities near 25th-st. had better return the same to subscribers and save trouble, as they can be identified by the boy to whom they gave the $100 5-20 bond. SARTOR & TUNIS, No. 27 William-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

KUCKOO CLOCKS,
Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee and sole manufacturers, No. 209 6th-av. Ladies' watches with secret lockets for likeness, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 814 BROADWAY.—LECTURE AND public tests on astrology every THURSDAY NIGHT. Tables of astrology and tests every SATURDAY NIGHT. Seats free. Dr. BROUGHTON consulted daily as above.

NO. 169 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
It is respectfully announced that in consequence of the unprecedented demand for seats
THE FREE LIST is suspended until further notice.
"OURS!"
With its fine cast, superb scenery, correct military costumes, splendid military band, moonlight march of the troops, striking dramatic situations, pathetic interest and comic scenes, every night till further notice.
The combination of
NOVEL AND PECULIAR EFFECTS
comprised in the above play has produced an amount of enthusiasm unparalleled in Wallack's Theatre.
For cast of characters and synopsis of scenery, see small bills. Seats secured six days in advance.
Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 8.

HARTZ' TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,
Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
THIS EVENING at 8; SATURDAY at 2.
H. HARTZ, the Illusionist.
THE BASKET TRICK, THE GOBLIN HEAD, and new wonders and miracles will be introduced.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. For sale at the Hall from 9 till 4. Doors open at 7¼. Matinee, doors open at 1¼. The Chickering Piano is used at these seances.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
CINDER-LEON AND MADAGASCAR BALLET TROUPE, under the sole direction of Mlle. KELLIPANTE. THE ONLY LEON, Premier danseuse assoluta; Mlle. NELSE SEYMOURGALL, Mlle. ALLENALINA, Mlle. PRICINI, and imported gentile Coryphees. Seats secured six days in advance.

STEINWAY HALL.
SUNDAY, Jan. 27.
TWENTY-SECOND GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT of sacred and classic music.
Mr. L. F. HARRISON, Director, has the pleasure to announce that he has been enabled to make arrangements with the following great artists for this occasion:
MME. PAREPA, the celebrated prima donna.
MR. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
MR. CARL ROSA, Violinist.
MR. G. W. COLBY, Accompanyist.
MR. THEO. THOMAS AND HIS FULL ORCHESTRA.
The prices will remain as usual. Reserved seats $1.
The sale of which will commence this morning at Beer & Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; Pond & Co., 547 Broadway; Ticket Office, 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

VALENTINE VOUSDEN,
THE GREAT POLYNATIONAL MIMIC,
THIS EVENING,
AND SATURDAY EVENING IN HIS
UNITY OF NATIONS.
CLINTON HALL, (Opera House,) Astor-place.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS.
CARL WOLFSOHN'S
SIXTH BEETHOVEN MATINEE,
THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely.
The programme for this matinee will include the celebrated SONATE PATHETIQUE, given for the only time.
Doors open at 2½. Single tickets $1; subscription tickets $5. For sale at Steinway's.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.
A LARGE REED ORGAN with three banks of keys and pedals will be exhibited by Mr. WILLIAM A. KING and Master D. FRANK TULLY, assisted by one or more vocalists, at our warerooms, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 8 o'clock.
PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,
MANUFATURERS.
NO. 841 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
A limited number of cards of admission may be obtained on application at our office as above.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Complete Commercial, Scientific and Classical Instruction, Modern Languages, Preparation for College. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute. Broadway and 83d-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $300 a year. No extras (except piano music.) Term opens April 15. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies: military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. The second session of the present school-year will begin Feb. 6. For information or circulars, address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

A SPECIAL NOTICE.—PUPILS WILL BE received for book-keeping, penmanship and business affairs at one-half the usual rates at GOLDSMITH'S Commercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway, positively until the 1st of February only. Particulars in circular.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches Book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE, with the best of references, would like to give a few hours' daily instruction in English and music in exchange for board. Address for one week Miss M. A. W., Station F.

VALUABLE SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR sale, comprising black walnut desks, &c. Address A. GRAVES, No. 145 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

LECTURES.

STEINWAY HALL.
FREE MATINEE LECTURE.
Complying with the numerous letters of request from families of distinction, Dr. H. CARLOS will deliver his popular Lecture on the "Origin of the French Language: Its Importance and Facility of Acquirement," at STEINWAY HALL, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 2 o'clock, for the special accommodation and information of Ladies. In the course of the lecture, Dr. Carlos will explain his new, simple, concise and easy method of mastering the French language in three months, so that the pupil can converse in it fluently. Dr. Carlos will also, in the course of this brief lecture, teach all present *Seance tenante*—half of that beautiful, interesting, and to-day necessary language—thereby proving that half the labor of acquiring the French language can be overcome within an hour.
Classes will be formed on TUESDAY NEXT, at the most suitable hours convenient for the Ladies.
TERMS—$50 for 100 lessons; $30 for 50 lessons.

REV. T. F. HILDRETH WILL LECTURE on Geology, for the benefit of the Sabbath-school in Trinity M. E. Church, 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on FRIDAY, Jan. 25, 1867, and FRIDAY, Feb. 1, 1867. Tickets for both lectures, $1.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—IN A HIGHLY REspectable, refined private family; rooms on first or second floor for two ladies; vicinity of Union-square preferred. Address, stating location and terms, HOME, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

A CHEERFUL ROOM, GRATE FIRE and board desired by a lady in a private family; terms not exceeding $20 a week; references required. Address Mr. SHARP, No. 7 Wall-st.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL.—A FURnished front room on third floor. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address W., Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS A ROOM, with fire and gas, suitable for two persons; also, a hall room to let, with board. Apply at No. 201 West 19th-st., one door below 8th-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET pleasant rooms, with board; location desirable. Apply at No. 331 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. S. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.
The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
Nassau, N. P., Bahamas.
The largest hotel in the West India Islands; rooms finely furnished; climate unequaled for invalids; average temperature during Summer months, 75 deg.; board per day from $3 to $5, American gold.
Inquire at Cunard Office, Bowling-green, New-York, for particulars.
J. M. STAPLES, Proprietor.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.
Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES, PUMPS, &c.
JAMES A. ROBINSON, No. 164 Duane-st.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO., Utica, N. Y., and No. 95 Maiden-lane, New-York.

PORTABLE SQUARE ENGINES, DRILLERS, HOISTING [illegible]

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works Paterson, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
THIRD WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS of the talented comedienne,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
in her original personation of
TOPSEY. TOPSEY. TOPSEY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 7 3-4
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
in 5 Acts, 12 Tableaux, and with all its
ORIGINAL MUSIC AND EFFECTS.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH, CURIOSITIES FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE.
THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE under contribution.
OVER 3,000 SPECIMENS
of Heads, Horns, Tusks and Skins of rare African Animals, captured by GORDON CUMMING, the GREAT LION-SLAYER.
GIANT AND GIANTESS, TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LEOPARD CHILD, FOUR LIVING BROOK TROUT, weighing 20 pounds. COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, and
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
In active preparation a MAGNIFICENT, RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL SPECTACULAR, ZOOLOGICAL DRAMA, in which the LIVING WILD ANIMALS will be conspicuously displayed.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1867.
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH PERFORMANCE OF THE BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
On this occasion will be presented
NEW DANCES,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW MUSIC, &c.
GRAND BENEFIT MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 1 o'clock.
BENEFIT OF MANAGER J. W. LINGARD.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers, Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
Positively last four nights of CENDRILLON,
Which must be withdrawn on account of prior engagements.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
WARDROBE,
AND A CORPS DE BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES,
under the supervision of Miss SALLIE A. HINCKLEY.
LAST CENDRILLON MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 2 o'clock.
In preparation a Superb Drama, called a
BIRD OF PARADISE.
A grand Parisian success.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.
POSITIVELY FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
THURSDAY, Jan. 31, 1867,
FRA DIAVOLO.
Kellogg, Testa, Mazzolini, Bernardi, Fossati, Dubreul and Georgio Ronconi.
Tickets and seats can be secured at the box office of the Academy, and at 112 and 114 Broadway, New-York.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, ADJOINING FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.
GEORGE CHRISTY EVERY NIGHT.
BILLY SHEPPARD and JOHN COLLINS,
the great California and Australian favorites.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ P. M.

H. W. DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS,
No. 845 BROADWAY,
(Opposite Wallack's Theatre.)
GREAT EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS,
including the original
ROSA BONHEUR'S
world-renowned
"HORSE-FAIR."
EASTMAN JOHNSON'S
splendid picture of
"THE OLD KENTUCKY HOME."
LOUIS GALLAIT'S
"LAST HONORS TO COUNTS EGMONT AND HOORN."
J. F. CROPSEY'S
beautiful picture of
"THE INDIAN SUMMER."
E. LEUTZE'S
celebrated work, called
"LADY GODIVA."
and a number of other
SUPERB WORKS OF ART,
BY
THE MOST RENOWNED ARTISTS.
Both native and foreign.
No. 845 Broadway, near 14th-st.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

UNION HALL, BROADWAY AND 23D-ST
BUNYAN TABLEAUX.
SCENES thirty feet in width, weighing 4,000 pounds, pronounced by the best judges the finest and LARGEST PANORAMA IN THE WORLD, Illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.
Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents.
Open every evening at 7; commence at 7¾. Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock; doors open 2½.
ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Proprietor

DR. HEBBARD AT COOPER INSTITUTE.—The first lecture of this popular course on the "THREEFOLD CULTURE OF MAN," will be on *Digestion—Its Effects upon the Physical and Intellectual Being.* Most of diseases and failures have their origin in disordered digestion. Its cause, prevention and cure will be fully explained and illustrated. In addition to this the Doctor will designate what kinds of food are best—what contains most nutriment for the brain, for bones, muscles, &c.; what kinds will make us fat or lean, and its best method of preparation; show up the different methods of cooking as connected with city boarding-houses, hotels, &c. Bread-making will receive the attention its vast importance demands. Those who wish to know how to make the best bread ever eaten, at one-third of the usual cost, and have a loaf to take home, will attend this lecture on MONDAY EVENING next. All over the country he has distributed these "HEBBARD GEMS," to the delight and enthusiasm of all. This recipe is worth ten times the price of a whole course of lectures.

THE POPKINSES—A HUMOROUS LECTURE, by Mr. INGERSOLL LOCKWOOD, late United States Consul at the Court of Hanover, at Clinton Hall on MONDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway; Rudiger & Hill's, No. 865 Broadway, and at the door.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway

DECKER BROTHERS,
NO. 91 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
TO THE PUBLIC.
A careful and official search made at the United States Patent-office in Washington has proved that no PATENT FOR AN IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES was ever granted by the United States to any person by the name of Decker, EXCEPT TO THE MEMBERS of the firm of DECKER BROTHERS, of New-York City. The public are, therefore, again cautioned against buying any Decker Patent Piano not having been manufactured by
DECKER BROTHERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st., New-York,
and not having on the iron plate on the left hand side, in raised letters, the words,
DECKER BROTHERS' PATENT,
JUNE, 1863.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y. HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

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Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS.—UNRIVALED FOR TONE AND touch, at very moderate prices. A large assortment of squares and uprights to rent at low rates. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, No. 247 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

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DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.
SECOND QUARTER.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German.
Send $2 for a ticket to the GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE to take place at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12.

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Classes for MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DR. GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M.
NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
Mr. Stuart begs to announce that on
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, 25th,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in the role of
HAMLET,
being
THE FAREWELL NIGHT
of its representation for this season.
SATURDAY, 26th, for the first and only time this season,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in the role of
OTHELLO.
SPECIAL.—MONDAY, 28th, will be presented Shakespeare's play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,
being the third of the
BOOTH GRAND REVIVALS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
AN UNEQUIVOCAL TRIUMPH.
THE RICHINGS
GRAND ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE
SUCCESSFUL BEYOND PRECEDENT.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 25,
LAST TIME POSITIVELY
of Auber's beautiful Romantic Opera of
FRA DIAVOLO.
FRA DIAVOLO.
Presenting Messrs. CAMPBELL, CASTLE, SEGUIN, WYLIE, &c., and Misses RICHINGS, DURAND and ARNOLD, Mrs. SEGUIN, late Zelda Harrison.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON,
GRAND ENGLISH OPERA MATINEE,
at 75 cents admission to all seats. No extra charge for reserving in advance.
TO-MORROW NIGHT
last time positively of the
BOHEMIAN GIRL.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager....G. L. FOX.
W. H. WHALLEY....as....CHARLES DE MOOR
In Schiller's great five-act play,
THE ROBBERS.
Produced under the direction of N. B. Clarke.
Miss FANNY HERRING as the Pirate Boy, in
THE WIZARD SKIFF.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. COMEDY.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
SATURDAY, Jan. 26,
PARIS LA NUIT, (Paris by Night.)
Play in five acts, interluded with songs, by Dupeuty and Cormon, with the entire strength of the company in the cast. Ticket-office at H. Dardonville's, No. 6[illegible] Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director.
THE NEW HORSE COMEDY.
THE GREAT EVENT OF 1867.
JOCKEY-CLUB RACES.
JOCKEY CLUB RACES.
Received at each representation with
PEALS OF LAUGHTER
AND ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
HORSE COMEDIANS!
REAL RACES!
A NOVEL AND EXCITING PRODUCTION.
Previous to the "comedy" a brilliant display of
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
AND ELEGANT ACROBATIC FEATS.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

STEINWAY HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
THIRD CONCERT, SATURDAY, JAN. 26.
ORCHESTRAL PIECES.
Symphony—Volkmann. Overtures: Fingal's Cave—Mendelssohn; and Les deux Journées—Cherubini.
SOLO PERFORMERS.
Mr. Wm. Mason, piano, and Mr. Wenzel Kopta, violin.
CONDUCTOR—MR. CARL BERGMANN.
Extra tickets for sale at the usual places.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
PUBLIC REHEARSAL, No. 9,
SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 10 o'clock A. M.
L. SPIER, Secretary.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.
The Thirty-eighth Annual Ball of the late Volunteer Fire Department will take place at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, 1867. Tickets $5 each, admitting a gentleman and two ladies; extra lady's ticket, $2, to be procured as usual of the officers or any member of the Committee.
The proceeds, as heretofore, will be applied to the relief of the widows and orphans of our deceased associates, who nobly sacrificed their lives in striving to protect the lives and property of their fellow-citizens.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President, No. 502 Broadway.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.
A. J. DELATOUR, Treasurer, No. 25½ Wall-st.

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PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
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CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of stricture, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,339 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.
Agents in New-York, J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 36 William-st., and HENRY SMITH, No. 37 Nassau-st.

IF YOU HAVE A SLIGHT COUGH, DON'T neglect it, but go at once to P. B. KNAPP & CO. and get a bottle of their
VEGETABLE COUGH BALSAM.
Sold at No. 362 Hudson-st., near King, and by druggists generally.
It will cure you.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. (See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.)

ALWAYS SURE.—A PATIENT WRITES: "I spent $40 for drugs. All failed. Electricity relieved me in ten minutes, without pain or exposure." A private letter (worth fifty books) given away; write for it and save health and money. Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st., New-York. Exclusive board and attendance. No deception or quackery.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was Chlorodyne. (See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.)

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866: "Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c.

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SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

MME. DUBOIS, WIFE OF A REGULAR physician, thirty years' experience; relief guaranteed; no deception; remedies from $2 to $5; board, nursing and home attention. Office No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st., New-York.

THE AFFLICTED WILL FIND CERTAIN and speedy relief by calling on Dr. WEST, No. 545 Broadway, where they will find a true friend and competent adviser. Consultations strictly confidential.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops: best thing known: a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

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A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

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MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiar valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, [illegible]

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Continued from First Page.

we cannot afford to take the wrong side of such an issue. On the 11th day of May, 1865, the premium on gold had fallen to 128⅛ per cent., having fallen from 200 per cent in March, and from a much higher point than that in January without producing a perceptible ripple in financial circles, and far less a panic. There were 2,733 failures in 1860 in the United States, amounting to $61,739,473; but in 1865 there were only 530, amounting to $17,625,000, or about one-fourth part of the average number and amount. Mortgages, made light, had been liquidated. The old system of mercantile credits by common consent had been banished. The South in losing all had lost its credit, and trust in that direction was impossible. All felt that to pay as you go was sound policy. The Scriptural injunction, "owe no man anything," had been implicitly obeyed, and then was the golden moment, not only for political reconstruction, but for a return to specie payments. Then the capital of the country was idle, and might have been largely enlisted into the service of the country. The campaign of a paper currency was over, and it waited only to be honorably discharged. Useful once, it was now only an incumbrance. The Western States prior to the war were largely involved in debt, and they not only paid off an indebtedness of not less than $200,000,000, but they became large holders of United States securities, with means of becoming still larger holders. Up to this time neither in the West nor in any other part of the country have our people asked or received the ancient measure of credits. Notwithstanding the drain of the war, the great masses of the people are free from debt. Thanks, at least, to the Secretary of the Treasury for having borne aloft the motto of an early resumption of specie payments. This, if no more, has prevented the country from an indefinite expansion of credits, from plunging headlong into debt; and never, in my opinion, shall we have a more auspicious moment to initiate measures for a vigorous retirement of the excess of our paper currency. I wish I could believe that the Treasury estimates of the receipts from customs for the years 1867-68 were not too large, but I cannot, and instead of $145,000,000 if we get less by $20,000,000 it ought to content and be satisfactory to the country. The capacity of the South to consume and pay for immense importations has been vastly overrated, and the lake trade alone probably much exceeds the entire aggregate of the Southern trade recently restored. The prompt action so generally expected upon the Tariff Bill now pending in the Senate, by which the rates of duties would be somewhat increased, for a time greatly stimulated importations, and we have had both a glut of merchandise and of revenue by no means to be anticipated for the coming year. It is most likely the Secretary of the Treasury has underestimated the amount of United States bonds held abroad, and that instead of $350,000,000 not less than $500,000,000 of our national securities are so held. So long as these remain below par abroad they will be held more or less as fancy stocks, likely to be returned for realization at any moment. If they could be made equal to par it does not seem to me that the holders would part with a security for which they were receiving six per cent. interest in order to accept another no better at three and a half per cent. interest. Beyond a question when our bonds bring what they represent, dollar for dollar, a new loan, payable abroad, could be negotiated, if it were desirable, at five per cent., and perhaps at four and a half per cent. We shall ere long demonstrate that it is safer to trust the United States at three and a half per cent. than any other nation in the world, but first we must make our present obligations worth their par value in gold at home. I wish it were true that the stocks of the United States were not to be found at all in foreign markets; but we are not rich enough to hold all the good things we produce. It is not, however, a source of mortification that Massachusetts five per cent. stock brings more in London than United States Sixes? Or that Virginia five per cents. bring only twenty per cent. less? Are we quite content that Egyptian, (quoted at 84,) Turkish, (98,) Brazilian, (93,) and even Moorish, (93,) stocks should be quoted much higher than the best of United States stocks? Some of these loans at four per cent. of Governments greatly inferior, as we think, to that of the United States, bring higher prices than our six per cent. loans. I do not wish swiftly to put large profits in the pockets of our creditors, but those who obtained our stocks at less than par made their profits at the time of purchase, as it was to have been expected the Government would pay to the uttermost farthing all it promised, principal and interest, and those who relied upon the good faith of our Government, or who may hereafter so rely, will never receive less. No other Government has met its obligations more punctually. If slowly, the world will surely yet acknowledge the fact. The problem of how much currency or circulating medium any country requires for the healthful transaction of its business is one having so many points of disturbance that its actual solution is one of some difficulty. Each examiner will vary the result according to the data included or excluded, and probably according to the theory he wished to build up or demolish. I propose to present some facts upon this subject that to me seem important, and to which I invite the consideration of the House. The entire amount of bank note circulation of the whole country in January, 1862, was $184,000,000, and of this $40,000,000 belonged to the Southern States. The maximum amount of bank circulation at no previous time has gone beyond $214,778,822, and the circulation in 1860 was $207,802,000, and that was a year of as large production and of as much general prosperity as any perhaps in our history. To the amount of paper there must be added a small amount for specie in daily circulation. Doubtless there was $200,000,000 of specie in the country, but that held by banks is represented by paper, an equal amount of which is usually retired whenever specie is demanded and temporarily brought into use. A considerable amount, as there ever will be, was hoarded or *in transitu* as merchandise. The business of the country was not larger in 1866, certainly, than it was in 1860, except in national taxes, and these unquestionably create a demand for some increase of the circulating medium, and as unquestionably to some extent diminish the business of the country. It is a great convenience, however, that the medium should be of a national character and current in all parts of the country. With what propriety can it be claimed that the business of the country requires the vast volume of paper currency which now inundates the land? Let us look at it:

Paper Currency now in Circulation, (Dec. 1, 1866.)

Notes of State Banks	$36,785,035 00
Notes of State Banks converted, now outstanding	9,748,025 00
United States notes, legal tender	385,441,849 00
Fractional currency	28,620,249 93
Circulation issued to National Banks	292,671,753 00
Total	$753,266,911 93

In 1862 the circulation of bank notes of the Southern States was $40,000,000, and was at the outset of the rebellion much increased; but the Confederate currency was subsequently largely substituted for it, and the amount now outstanding certainly does not exceed that sum, and its chief value lies in the fact that the creditors of the banks can use it to pay their debts. I shall not bring the $1,000,000,000 of JEFF. DAVIS' king-cotton currency into the account. That, in "swinging around the circle," seems to have been condemned and executed even before its authors. West of the Rocky Mountains, on the Pacific slope, gold and silver has maintained its sovereignty, and very little paper has got into circulation. The amount of gold and silver coin is probably considerably greater there to-day than it was six years ago, and may be estimated in all the States and Territories at $25,000,000. Throughout the country, and particularly where merchandise is distributed at wholesale, there are many articles bought and sold exclusively for gold, and no other prices are quoted for them. Instead of coin, gold bars or bullion is very largely used by banks and by importers to pay for foreign merchandise. These circumstances keep some small portion of the gold coinage from being wholly demonetized. The copper and nickel coinage has been depreciated so that a five cent token contains about one cent of real value, or until it is almost as light as any paper which can be produced, even by the genius of the hydrostatic power at the Treasury Department, and it once more rises and floats triumphantly over the dirty sea of paper currency in vulgar fractions. The gold certificates of deposit, issued by millions, help to swell our circulation, being conveniently and daily used for many purposes, especially to pay for exchange in the liquidation of foreign accounts and among gold operators. Bills of exchange are in fact currency, and the amount afloat is enormous. The compound-interest notes are largely used, and almost universally, though without authority, take the place of United States legal-tender notes in the reserve required to be held by National Banks. Even the Seven-Thirties often take the place of lawful money, and are given and taken in financial transactions at their current value. To some extent the Coupon Bonds of the United States are used as money and are remitted to pay balances due, especially balances of trade due abroad. To the circulation already mentioned it is fair, then, to add the most considerable part of the following items:

Gold certificates of deposit	$19,636,500
Compound interest notes	147,337,140
Specie in actual circulation on the Pacific	25,000,000
Specie in actual circulation in the Atlantic States	15,000,000
Copper and nickel	3,050,000
Total	$210,023,640

This, added to the first series of items, makes the whole of our present currency $963,290,551 93, or in round numbers nearly $1,000,000,000, to do actually less business than we were doing six years ago, when we did not have nor require one-fourth part of the sum! The $4,000,000 per month of Government paper authorized to be retired last year has been more than compensated by the increase of National Bank paper, and paper currency still maintains its supremest bulk. The amount of notes authorized to be issued by the Bank of England is £11,000,000, or $55,000,000; and the entire amount of paper circulation in Great Britain, including private and joint stock banks, as established by act of Parliament in 1844, was £37,000,000, or $185,000,000. Some years it has been a trifle more than this and some years a trifle less; but in 1865, strained as they were for capital to buy and hold cotton at its advanced price, the amount did not go beyond £39,129,789. Beyond doubt the trade and commerce of Great Britain vastly exceed that of our own or any other nation. Its exports in 1864 were $2,545,000,000, and yet they find $185,000,000 of paper money equal to all their ordinary demands. How is it that it can be pretended we require so much more? During the war it was claimed that the enormous transactions of the Government absorbed hundreds of millions, and doubtless the money paid to our armies in distant fields did not find its way to commercial centres as quickly as it would if it had flowed through the ordinary channels of trade; but the Government changed business, did not increase it, and if it did, the war has ceased and the Government is no longer the grand purchaser and consumer of everything upon which it can lay its hands. It is an absurdity to suppose that we require five times as much paper money as Great Britain to do less than half as much business. But the facilities now in use for the transaction of business by houses engaged in large operations, outside of the use of money of any kind, although known, are generally vastly underrated. A member of Parliament recently declared that it required no more currency to do the business of Great Britain now than it did twenty years ago, when the business was only half as large. There will be found in one of the parliamentary reports of 1858 (Evid., p. 165) the testimony given by Mr. SLATER, a member of a firm in London largely engaged in commercial transactions, ranging over several millions sterling yearly, which showed that their receipts and payments in the ordinary course of business, when carefully analyzed, held the following ratio for one hundred parts:

Receipts.

Bank of England notes	7 per cent.
Gold and silver	3 per cent.
Bankers' drafts and checks	90 per cent.
Total	100 per cent.

Payments.

Bank of England notes	2 per cent.
Gold and silver	1 per cent.
Bills of exchange and checks	97 per cent.
Total	100 per cent.

The business of this firm was analogous to that of any of our large merchants or traders in New-York, and proves conclusively that the credit and capital of the people are used to an extent of 90 to 97 per cent. in ordinary mercantile transactions, and that neither gold and silver nor paper convertible into gold and silver is used for a circulating medium beyond from 3 to 10 per cent. This fact is strikingly illustrated by the New-York bank exchanges or money transactions for a single day. For example, take one in the year 1863, amounting to $91,291,431, which was performed by the use of $2,807,396 in money. In the year 1864 the bank exchanges were $5,362,912,098, and the balances, or money used daily, were under $1,000,000. For this data I am indebted to a former eminent member of this House (Col. STEBBINS.) This experience of New-York tallies very closely with the testimony in the parliamentary report, that it only requires about 3 per cent. in money to liquidate all payments in modern trading. If it were not mischievous, it would be ridiculous to claim that there is a necessity for the continuance of our present excessive amount of paper money. Mr. CHARLES BULLER, in the House of Commons, stated that the amount of bank paper in 1834 was between £26,000,000 and £27,000,000, while the amount of bills of exchange in circulation at one time in in the same year was £132,123,000, or five times the amount of bank notes. On the first day of January, 1866, the whole bank capital of the country amounted to $403,357,346, but a much more active and larger capital was made up of individual deposits, which at the same date amounted to $513,608,886. By means of the checks of depositors this may be and is drawn out daily, and by checks of other depositors or other bankable funds an equal amount may be deposited. At the same time, it is perfectly safe for any bank to calculate that at the close of business each day the sum total of the deposits will remain nearly unchanged, and thereby the basis of discounts is very much enlarged. Thus the credit of individuals at the banks plays by far the most important figure in modern financial transactions, and does away with the necessity of a large volume of bank note circulation, beside more than doubling the aggregate working capital of the banks. An unvarying standard of money has been the desideratum of the world, but it has not yet been found. Gold and silver have been almost universally accepted as the nearest approximation to that end, because these metals have great intrinsic value in proportion to weight, and are portable and durable. But a bushel of grain in old and long-settled countries has been considered a more unvarying standard of prices than even gold, on the ground that it requires a more uniform amount of labor to produce it. But a uniform standard, however desirable, appears impossible. Labor in one country is worth more than in another, and worth more in cities and towns than in rural districts, because money is there more abundant and purchases less of the absolute necessities of life. Educated and skilled labor is more valuable than the uneducated, because more productive. Labor is worth more in the Spring time and harvest than in in Winter, notwithstanding it costs the laborer more in clothing, food and exposure, because in the Winter unemployed laborers become abundant. Agricultural labor being interrupted, many who follow it in its season pursue the trade of artisans during the Winter, and thereby depress the prices of such labor in towns and cities. Prairie lands combined with labor-saving agricultural implements have reduced the price of grain in the Western States, but the labor to effect distant transportation prevents any very large reduction in the prices which the world at large continues to pay. A day's work in the United States may be worth twice as much as in Mexico, but if 1,000 men in the United States produce 1,000 ounces of gold or silver for the same amount of labor it requires in Mexico to produce 250 ounces, transportation no longer interferes, and the price in Mexico will fall one-half, or it will take twice as much gold or silver to make the same purchase as before. It is to be noted, however, that Chinese labor, being that largely employed in our mining regions, is quite as cheap as that employed in Mexican mines. In point of fact the surpassing abundance of the precious metals, especially that of gold, discovered within the last 18 years—California being already eclipsed by the Colonies of Great Britain—and the facility and cheapness with which they are obtained, has so cheapened the markets of the world that gold itself has rapidly depreciated, and nowhere purchases as much as it would in 1850. So copious are the supplies, multiplied suddenly at so many different points of the globe, that it may be expected at an early day to be valued, like any other article, at no more than the cost of extraction. Whether the enormous increase of the precious metals may not ultimately destroy them as a measure of value, as was apprehended upon the first opening of the golden treasures of California and Australia, remains yet to be seen. The extraordinary drain of silver to the Asiatic nations will not forever postpone the question. It seems probable, however, if this drain should continue even for a short time longer, that all nations will either abandon the use of silver coins or they must speedily debase them. Otherwise, their commercial price so much exceeds the currency value as compared with gold, they will be melted up. In 1800 the value of gold produced stood to that of silver in the proportion of 28 to 72 in a total of $54,000,000; but in 1863, when the production had been quintupled, the proportions were nearly reversed, and gold stood at 67 to 33. In fact, the increase of silver is small, while gold has quadrupled. MACAULAY's New-Zealander may find, among other wonders a thousand years hence, a pound of silver valued at fifteen pounds of gold. In 1830 it was estimated that for the preceding nineteen years the average annual production of the precious metals had fallen off about $31,000,000 from what it had been prior to that time.

	Productions before 1810.	Productions after 1810.
Europe and Asia	$4,000,000	$5,000,000
Indian Archipelago	2,980,000	2,980,000
Africa	1,000,000	1,000,000
America	47,000,000	15,000,000
Total	$54,980,000	$23,980,000

The amount of gold and bullion in Europe in 1847 was estimated to have been $1,200,000,000. The accessions to this general stock of gold in the world since have been prodigious, but prior to 1848, for more than thirty years, the annual supplies did not much more than equal the annual waste. I am not able to obtain any consecutive returns of the amount produced in Mexico, South America, Russia or Africa, and only imperfect returns of what has been produced in the United States and in Australia, but it is known that productions have been increasing largely, and probably the aggregate annual production in the United States alone is now nearly equal to the amount produced by both the United States and Australia a few years ago.

	United States.	Australia.	Mexico.
1851	$41,250,000	$4,535,775	$4,546,000
1852	58,500,000	48,678,640	4,240,000
1853	62,500,000	52,227,645	——
1854	70,500,000	45,143,795	——
1855	67,000,000	63,792,400	——
1856	65,550,000	58,821,495	——
Total	$365,300,000	$273,109,690	$8,786,000

To these statements should be added from 10 to 20 per cent. for what is not reported. Mr. HOLMAN, of the *Bankers' Magazine*, estimated the production of gold and silver in 1863 as follows:

California		$70,000,000
Other portions of the United States		30,000,000
British Colombia		6,000,000
Mexico		25,000,000
South American		13,000,000
Total, North and South America		$144,000,000
Russia (Europe and Asia)	$22,000,000	
Other parts of Europe	6,800,000	
Asia and Africa	5,775,000	
Australia	75,000,000	
New-Zealand and British Colonies	12,000,000	
All other countries	6,000,000	—$127,575,000
Grand total		$271,575,000

The following is the estimate of M. CHEVALIER, June, 1866, (see *Journal des Economistes:*)

	Silver fr.	Gold fr.
America	254,332,000	547,670,000
Europe	42,228,000	55,317,000
Russia	4,445,000	89,812,000
Australia	1,111,000	321,111,000
	312,116,000	1,013,910,000
		312,116,000
Total		1,326,026,000
At five francs per dollar equal to		$265,205,200

These estimates, made up from different sources and different stand-points, serve to prove each other, and beyond doubt are very near the truth. Within the last ten years, for which I have no returns, the very reliable estimates already given for 1863 and 1866 would show that more than treble the amount has been produced than for the six years for which I have given the returns. These facts conclusively show, apart from the action of a paper currency, that gold must have irremediably fallen in intrinsic value. It has become cheap by its abundance. What occurred after the discovery of the silver mines of Potosi in 1545 is again stamping itself upon history. There is, therefore, no occasion for any other depreciation than that which must inevitably befall us on account of the annual addition which has been and will be made to the general stock of gold and silver in the world for generations yet to come.

We keep up mints and assay offices at great expense, but it is clear that on the whole not one-fourth part of the sums coined are retained by the country. Of all we have coined, in other words, three-fourths or more has left the country. The impress of the American eagle gives no patriotism to coin, and it changes its allegiance—as did the coins of other nations in past ages, though forbid by Draconian laws—whenever tempted by any interest possibly computable. The following table shows the work of our mints and assay offices since first established:

Gold coinage is	$842,536,600 79
Silver coinage is	136,351,812 96
Copper coinage is	8,535,623 55
Total	$987,424,037 30

Where is it? Most of it has disappeared, rated at the value of the pure metal contained, and not a whit advanced by the artists of the Mint. Among other modes of reducing the standard value of money, Congress began as early as 1837 by debasing our gold and silver coins, and declared that of 1,000 parts 900 should be of pure metal and 100 parts alloy. The standard of British gold is one part alloy in every twelve; but we have no coins which are not debased at least one part in every ten. At that time gold could be more profitably exported than silver, and this measure was designed not only to make the legal value of the two [illegible] relative commercial value, but to bring gold into more general circulation. Neither object was secured. The rates of value, of fifteen or sixteen to one, soon became obsolete, and gold coins, although the standard was purposely placed below that of silver, were still exported. In order to retain in the country any silver, which, being worth more than its legal-tender value, bore a premium and was sold as a commodity, it then became necessary to reduce the weight of the silver coinage, and the half-dollar in 1853 was reduced from 206¼ grains to 192 grains, and fractional parts to the same proportion. Silver dollars at once disappeared, and eagles bearing date prior to 1837, being worth in proportion to the new eagles $10 66, also disappeared. The weight of these in 1791, standard gold, was 270 grains, but in 1837 they were reduced to 258 grains. The debasement of our coinage, never entirely pure, was thus about 7 per cent. Foreign coins, beyond our power to debase, have been of course permitted to be rated at an increased valuation. The pound sterling of Great Britain, or sovereign, was made a lawful tender in 1792 at $4 44, and in 1842 it was raised to $4 84—being an increase of over 9 per cent. It will be seen from this recital that the standard of the United States coinage is very low, and the normal condition of exchange with most other civilized nations is always against us. Exchange on London, when at not over 9½ per cent., is really at par. When our paper money is promptly convertible into specie, it is still much below the par of the countries with which we have the largest commercial transactions. Our gold coins are received abroad, not according to the value we stamp upon them, but according to the amount of pure gold they contain. It would seem almost inexcusable to allow our paper money to remain depreciated below the standard of specie as fixed by ourselves for any period more protracted than is now imperatively necessary. Bank notes, when they are made equivalent to the standard of United States coin, will be none too valuable. The second, third and fourth dilution of money would not be tolerated by even HAHNEMANN. But the value of anything circulating as money diminishes, both in proportion to its abundance and in proportion to the swiftness with which it changes hands. Holders of what is called money below the standard of the world are always eager to part with it; they never hoard it. They invest it either in something more solid or are happy to be rid of it for even such extravagances as they would feel could not otherwise be afforded. The American people, at all times, possess a wonderful facility for bargain-making, and an abundance of paper money exaggerates this national aptitude. In the United States the same sum of money, probably, changes hands twice as frequently as in England, and in England three times more frequently than in France, and in France twice as frequently as in Spain, and in Spain five times more frequently than in Russia or Turkey. China and India appear to be Serbonian bogs, where specie once introduced never more comes to the light. It goes and stays there perhaps because it will buy more labor there than elsewhere; it is irrecoverably lost, at all events, to modern commerce. Years ago a high authority laid it down as an axiom: "Given the comparative abundance of money, its market value will vary as the rapidity of the circulation. Given the rapidity of its circulation, the market value will vary as its comparative abundance. Given both the quantity and rapidity, its value will vary as the economy in its use." If this be true, almost any nation would feel the evils of a redundant currency less than that of the United States, because the rapidity of circulation elsewhere would be far more sluggish. The effects of an inflated currency, by creating suddenly a nominal increase of values, has demoralized the nation. Men quit work and buy property for a rise, although the rise may have ceased. The Jew in Boston, who had heard of some persons who made fortunes by failing, shut up his store, although owing nothing, and traveled about all day, saying he had failed. Toward night he reopened his store, and said that he had failed ever since 9 o'clock in the morning, and had not made a single cent! If the speculators would go back to their proper avocations, like the Jew, it would be all very well; but they will not. Staid men become adventurous, and adventurers become desperate. Haste to be rich fires the brain, and he who has no elephant or no fancy stocks ready to water and dispose of to green friends, is a fossil of a bygone age. Even the unsophisticated representatives of the rural population, attracted by the history of some lucky city gambler, (or "gold operator," the polite do call it,) rush toward towns and cities, eager for sudden wealth, and are ready to sully character for an unsullied equipage, believing the splendors of an establishment may conceal a shabby soul. The urban population everywhere gain in numbers at the expense of the rural. Town and city rents are fabulously dear, but not even the cholera retards their rise. Hotels are filled, notwithstanding Members of Congress from the Pacific find it cheaper to cross the Atlantic, and spend the vacation in Europe, rather than risk a four-months' reckoning with an American landlord. Industry, whether agricultural, manufacturing, or mechanical, is no longer attractive when fortunes are lost by wise men and are gobbled up by fools. A few may gain what others lose by bold and remorseless speculation, but the masses, trained to legitimate business and to honest labor, are daily growing poorer in pocket while they are daily exposed to deeper ruin by the seductive influences of those who seem to fly to fortune on the expanded wings of a paper currency. Let us set the gold operators and all who follow kindred trades at work in some honest calling. At least we may dry up the fountain from which flows their present means of intoxication. It is a significant fact that our great eras of financial distress have occurred just at the present moment when we have had the maximum amount of paper money inflation, and when we were at profound peace with all the world. The bank note circulation of the United States from January, 1830, to Jan., 1837, rose from $61,324,000 to $149,185,890, and then came the financial collapse from which the country did not recover for more than five years, or until 1843, when the bank circulation had been reduced to $58,564,000. In 1857 another period of sharp distress and great embarrassment was experienced throughout the country. At this time the bank note circulation had swollen to—the highest point then ever known—$214,778,822. An excessive rise of the circulation of paper would seem almost as surely to presage a storm in the financial world as the sudden sinking of the mercury in the barometer denotes a violent change in the atmospherical world. Under such circumstances the skillful mariner will trim his canvas so as to weather the rough dangers he may be called upon to pass through. While the war raged we had to run fearful risks, stretching every rag of sail, with our admirals lashed to the masthead, and came off victorious. Now, with all our craft safely in harbor, it would be disgraceful to sink by insisting upon carrying full sail instead of throwing an anchor, or by neglecting to trim the ship with proper ballast after being unladen. Thus far we have escaped any commercial tornadoes, but if we should be visited by such a calamity—the usual sequence of war—it is too obvious that we are exposed to something of unrecorded severity. Any excess of currency adds nothing to the actual values. Calling a dollar a dollar and a half only brings along the necessity for marking up the price of every changeable commodity correspondingly. If this were to be done with mathematical exactness nobody would be the gainer or the loser. But our circumstances are peculiar. We know and have faith that every dollar issued by the Government will be actually redeemed and paid, and probably within five years. So that any one can afford on this hypothesis to invest gold in United States notes and hold them idle until redeemed for much less than even the present premium on gold, and would probably gain much more than six per cent. interest according even to the present rate of discount on legal tenders. Notwithstanding that the present inflation of paper ought naturally to carry the price of gold much higher than it now is, this all-pervading conviction largely controls the rate of discount. If the public faith on this point should undergo a change, and the time of specie resumption appear to be uncertain or postponed, there is no power which could prevent the premium on gold from bounding up to some of its highest altitudes. Let Congress become weak and vacillating and we should soon see our currency as buoyant as soap-bubbles and with hardly more purchasing power. During the war, at whatever sacrifice of present comfort, the people back of us conducted themselves and voted like statesmen. Let us not suffer in comparison by an exhibition here of a more contracted vision when the light is not more abundant. The ratio between gold and paper is not the true one. Producing a large surplus of gold, it naturally is and forever will be cheaper here than elsewhere. But we have depressed it by making it a commodity which we are obliged to sell for what the world will give. We can spare it more readily than anything else. The Government requires gold to be paid at the Custom-house, and it pays out an equal amount at the Sub-Treasury. This is the inflexible and perpetual measure of our wants. Beyond this neither Government nor people have any use for it. Banks have long since removed it from their vaults. It is the cheapest thing we have to sell. So long as this continues we are maintaining the paper system to the great disadvantage of foreign nations and to our own loss. While it continues we shall be the subjects of foreign plunder and the spoil of gold speculators. Every man's property is at the mercy of the wild waves of an inflated currency. All our experience shows that excessive issues of paper money have been followed by excessive importations of foreign goods. When the struggle with NAPOLEON was over it was not until years later that England resumed specie payments, during which her material progress was comparatively stationary, and her magnificent strides in trade commerce bear date subsequent to this period. When the bank-note circulation of the United States was so largely expanded in 1836, our imports reached the large sum of $189,980,035, having risen from $70,876,920 in 1830. At the same time our exports of domestic produce were only $106,916,680. Again, under like circumstances, in 1857, the imports rose to $360,890,141, having been no more than $178,138,318 in 1850. At the same periods the excess of specie and bullion exported was very large. The net imports of foreign merchandise the past year, valued in gold, amounted to $417,046,577, of which over $125,000,000 were in dry goods. The close of the rebellion let loose, at high prices, a vast amount of cotton; but we exchanged it at once for dress goods. These facts would seem to show that the higher law of trade and commerce exercises a pitiless rigor against those nations which tolerate an excessive circulation of paper money. It is often said that the United States, if the legal-tender issues were withdrawn, would be a loser by the amount of increased interest. The commercial health of the country is of tenfold more value than $24,000,000 to the Government. With inconvertible paper health is impossible, but with health we could easily negotiate all loans for one-sixth less interest. The $300,000,000 of National Bank currency that would then be convertible, being over fifty per cent. more than we had in 1860, would be an ample supply for the wants of trade. But while we are befogged with paper currency redeemable in other paper currency, and that not redeemable at all—the worst conceivable form of inflation—Congress will make lavish appropriations, and the expenditures of the Government will be unnecessarily expanded at every session far more than any loss to be incurred on the score of interest by funding the United States notes. As legislators we come to hold money cheap. Familiarity with millions has bred a contempt for paltry sums, and it seems cowardice to shrink from any proposal merely because the figures are larger than would once have sufficed. Put off the day of payment, and we count large sums as trifles, forgetting that each dollar of every million will cost some of our countrymen the sweat of a hard-day's work. It is the golden moment for the party now in power to turn its attention to the dry subject of economy, and stem the tide flowing out from the Treasury, for the day will approach when our course will not fail to be reviewed by tax-payers. If we cannot now reduce taxation largely, we can do much more by largely reducing our appropriations. If we prevent all raids upon the Treasury, we shall entitle ourselves to imperishable gratitude. From the facts to which I have already called the attention of the House it would appear to be demonstrated that the simultaneous discovery of new auriferous deposits in various parts of the world, of marvelous extent and richness, has rapidly and forever depressed the standard value of gold, whether as a currency or as a commodity, throughout all civilized nations, and that the United States standard of the precious metals used as currency has been depreciated from time to time, either by alloy or diminished weight, until it compares unfavorably with that of other nations; that while we have already entirely extinguished or propose to extinguish the circulation of State banks, we have supplied its place and much more by the creation of a family of National banks, whose issues alone are $100,000,000 greater than the circulation displaced—issues everywhere practically irredeemable and inconvertible, and only claiming to be convertible at some time or other into other paper currency of still larger proportions, which the Government will in some way and at some time redeem, if it does not choose instead to go more deeply into the monopoly of fancy-colored paper money; that deposits, bills of exchange and checks of individuals really possess in commercial transactions all the functions of bank-note currency, and in modern times are used at least nine times more extensively, and therefore, in proportion to the business of the world, far less money is actually required than formerly; that the rapidity of the circulation of money, or whatever circulates as money, greatly magnifies any currency which may be used in the United States; that the immensity of our paper money circulation tends to the spread of unthrifty habits and induces extravagance on the part of Congress and the Executive Departments as well as the people; that a postponement of the time of resumption will find our people less prepared, more deeply in debt, the banks with a heavier line of discounts, and the credit system more expanded everywhere than now for a wise, steady and prudent adherence to the idea of an early resumption, and without this cardinal idea always in front we are in danger, in the face of a diminishing revenue, of no resumption at all. A violent or abrupt contraction of the present volume of paper currency might not be advisable, and with the ever-present interest of the Treasury urging the maintenance of an easy money market, there is no danger of its occurrence; but a moderate and persistent contraction of the flood within its old embankment is advisable in order to restore health and vigor to languishing industries, and in order to build up our greatness as a nation upon that impregnable foundation for which the material, not more precious than solid, has been placed by Providence within our reach, and in greater abundance than is to be found in all other countries beside. We have just emerged from a most expensive war, and ought to exhibit that spirit which success justly inspires, grappling with the financial difficulties remaining as part of our inheritance with the courage that conquers, and thus secure the vital interests of our own people while we challenge the respect of foreign nations.

The Committee rose, and the House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE DEFALCATIONS.

A Pawnbroker's Confidential Clerk Charged with Embezzlement—From $12,000 to $15,000 Involved—Arrest of the Accused.

A young man, 18 years of age, named JOHN R. HAMILTON, was yesterday arrested by Sergeant POTTER and Officer MCARTHUR, of the Essex Market Police Court, on the charge of embezzlement, preferred against him by his employers, Messrs. R & W. SIMPSON, pawnbrokers, doing business at No. 195 Bowery. According to the testimony in the case, it would appear that HAMILTON has been employed for nearly two years as the confidential clerk of the firm just named. His duties included the complete charge of the cash accounts of the concern, and so implicit was the confidence reposed in him by his employers that they never even so much as glanced over his books to see if they were correct, until a day or two since, when something aroused their suspicions, and prompted them to an investigation, which revealed the astounding fact that the accused was a defaulter, certainly to the extent of $8,318 70, and it is thought a much larger sum. All the pawn-tickets when returned to the office at the time of the redemption of the pledges which they represented, passed through HAMILTON's hands, and with them the cash payments upon the same, and it was his business to file the tickets, and enter the receipts upon the cash book. He discharged the former obligation, but seems to have forgotten the more important matter of noting the amounts of cash received, at the same time appropriating the moneys to his own use.

Subsequent to the arrest of the accused, the Police visited his house in Elizabeth-street, where they seized a large quantity of goods, which they supposed had been stolen from SIMPSON's office. These were all taken to the Central Office in Mulberry-street, but were not identified by the supposed owners as belonging to them.

HAMILTON was immediately taken before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Essex Market Police Court, where he was admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000 to answer the charge.

Street Cleaning.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There recently appeared in the Press of this City a copy of a letter from the President of the Board of Health, accompanied by a report from Dr. DALTON, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, on the subject of street cleaning as at present in operation in the City of Boston.

This letter and report, published in many of the newspapers, were commented upon as containing imputations upon the manner in which the streets in this City were cleaned, and showing that Boston stood on a proud eminence as compared with this City.

Knowing these imputations to be unjust, as well as ungenerous, a suspension of opinion was asked with a view to place some important statistics before the public to guide its judgment.

Comparisons are said to be odious, and between the City of Boston and New-York, are merely futile. Let us see—Boston has a population on of 193,000, New-York upward of 1,000,000. There are but few tenement houses in Boston—New-York has 15,000. Boston has but little tenement population. New-York has from 500,000 to 600,000. They have 74 miles of streets, averaging 25 feet in width. We have 215 miles, averaging 75 feet in width. Our streets are nearly three times as long, and three times as wide, therefore they sweep 74 miles, while we sweep 600 miles. Their whole force of employes consists of 240 men and 93 horses. We have at intervals a force of 966 men and 280 horses employed.

They sweep once a week—a few streets oftener. We sweep once a week, and some streets and avenues three times a week, and Broadway from the Battery to Twenty-sixth-street every day.

They remove ashes and garbage twice a week; we remove it every day and on some streets twice a day. From one ward we remove more ashes and garbage than is removed from the whole City of Boston.

The manner of removal is entirely dissimilar. In Boston the ash collector receives the same in vessels set apart for their reception, taking them from out of alleys, or "quietly entering the house as the case may be." New-York is not a city of alleys, and the few we have are mostly entrances to back-door tenements, and cannot be used for the accommodation of garbage-vessels, on account of their narrowness. Their ashes and garbage are kept separate, and are not thrown into the streets. Here, as a general rule, both ashes and garbage (not without honorable exceptions,) are thrown into the streets. When placed in vessels they are frequently upset by mischievous boys or overhauled by the rag-pickers, and closely scrutinized by the coal-scavenger, who seldom fails to extract from the mass all of value, and spilling the ashes upon the sidewalk and in the gutter.

The institution of the faithful dogcart, it is believed, is not in use in Boston. With us it is met with at every turn, and whenever the experiment of the "steam sifter and sprinkler" shall be put in use, it will be found that less than two per cent. of coal will be saved to reward the theorist.

Boston is inland, elevated; a good and rapid descent, streets well paved, her dirt, ashes and garbage easily removed when put in the cart. Our City is flat, between two noble rivers—a descent insufficient to carry off the water—very bad pavement, her dirt, ashes and garbage very difficult of removal, to be done by boats and scows, the labor more than doubled; of course much, very much more expensive.

We have 15,000 tenement houses, with a poor population of from 500,000 to 600,000 tenants to care for, and to contend with, which Boston has not.

The people of Boston are proud of their city, and do all they can to keep it clean. Their laws are obeyed, and where violated, the delinquent is punished. Here the laws are neither obeyed, nor are infractions punished. There nothing is permitted to be thrown into the streets; here almost everything. There the streets are not encumbered with old vehicles of any description. Here many of the streets are encumbered with old vehicles of every description. Some of them have been on the streets for years. There the street railroad companies are compelled so to clean the snow from the tracks as not to inconvenience the public travel; here every one knows how the work is done.

The Ninth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards have a population exceeding the whole City of Boston.

Transplant our tenement-houses, with their population to Boston, and she will soon become as dirty, nay, a dirtier city than New-York, with all her faults and shortcomings. We sweep nine times as many square feet. Our labor is nine times more than hers, and at the rate she pays our City would cost $1,414,000. We pay less than $480,000, the City receiving $20,000 for the street manure.

There the population is homogeneous and stable; here it is heterogeneous, fleeting and uncertain. Call to mind her immigration, then ours; here require but few tenement buildings, ours fifteen thousand, and the cry is still for more. There, there is some repose; here the never-ending business rejects cessation and repose. Here a million of busy minds, there not one-fifth. Many other statistics might be added, but at this time forbearance is perhaps better. Sufficient to say that the streets of our City, except in the most busy commercial portions and in the several regions of tenement establishments, will at any time, to an unprejudiced mind, compare favorably with the City of Boston. Why Boston should have been selected for a comparison I am at a loss to conjecture. Perhaps the report was intended to show the propriety of improving some sanitary measures contemplated by the Board of Health. If so, it seems passing strange that no data or statistics necessary for such purpose were contained in the report.

In a sanitary point of view, permit me to say that Boston has, by nature, advantages which, by art, have been lost to this City. The idea that the City should be flat, and all the high places on the Island made low, that a foot of descent in every one hundred feet would be enough to carry off the water, has proved erroneous, and we are now being punished for the mistake. I have not had sufficient leisure to gather the necessary statistics to speak now upon this question. The completion of the reports of the various departments, and especially those of the Sanitary Bureau of Vital Statistics, may show to some extent how far the salubrity of our dwellings has been increased, and had a tendency to aid the physician in his labors, so as to enable the Health Board to declare the City free from epidemic.

The City of New-York stands alone, but not isolated. It is the great market-place for East, West, North and South. Every day is a market-day. Her population is cosmopolitan. She is the rival of no other city; the prosperity of every other city adds to her prosperity. She is not envious; she bears and forbears. She stands to-day as she will always stand—the chief City of America; proud of her position, her wealth and her prosperity, and, above all, her loyalty; destined to be the greatest commercial city of the world, if not its money centre. Noble in her unselfishness, great in her monuments of princely munificence, and never outdone in her philanthropy.

J. R. WHITING.

Winter and the Poor Children.

This late severe weather and heavy snow tell fearfully on the poor children. Many come to our schools without shoes; some get no food till the noon meal we give them. Near the Lispenard-street School are some ten or a dozen shut in their miserable basements because they have no shoes or clothing.

In one back basement, without windows, forever shut out from the light of day, lies one poor Christian widow dying of consumption; her children often suffer for want of food. Near Cottage-place are a number of half-starved, nearly naked. At the Baxter-street School are others most poor and wretched; one mother had no fire in her room all this severe weather. Our lodging-houses have crowds of homeless children. We are giving now 7,043 meals during the week to hungry children, and are sending off large parties to good homes in the country. Who will help us feed and clothe still more?

All destitute children without homes can be sent to this office.

Children's Aid Society, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

J. MACY, Assistant Secretary.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LECTURE BY JOHN B. GOUGH.—The large hall of the Cooper Institute building was crowded last evening to its utmost capacity, by an intelligent audience of the good people of the metropolis and vicinity, who gathered to listen to the inimitable JOHN B. GOUGH. The speaker treated his audience to a most interesting and thrilling description of "The Lights and Shadows of London Life," as viewed by himself in a visit to that city in 1858. The lecture, although quite two hours long, was listened to with intense interest, and greeted throughout with enthusiastic evidences of appreciation by those who were fortunate enough to hear it.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. Peirpoint, of Virginia, and Capt. Musgrave, British army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. A. Kinney, Oregon; Judge Stebbins, Massachusetts; Gen. Dortaler, U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. L. E. Webb, Wisconsin; Hon. J. F. Joy, Detroit; Hon. A. Saunders, Omaha; Hon. E. B. Judson, Syracuse, and Ex-Mayor Herrick, Oswego, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Duff Green, Kentucky, is at the Southern Hotel.

BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The quarterly meeting of the Baptist Sunday School Teachers' Association was held in the Broome-street Baptist Church, Mr. G. T. GOODWIN presiding. At the afternoon session Rev. J. HYATT SMITH delivered an eloquent address on the duties of Sabbath School teachers. At the meeting in the evening a desultory discussion took place on the subject of establishing mission schools in certain portions of the City.

SABBATH-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Sabbath-school connected with the Church of Sea and Land, corner of Market and Henry streets, will hold its second anniversary (free) this evening. A good programme will be offered.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE WALLABOUT BAY LANDS.—A meeting of the Special Committee of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen was held at the City Hall last evening, on the matter of the proposed purchase of additional land from the United States Government located on the western side of Washington-avenue and extending to the line of Hamilton-street. Alderman WHITING presided. Mr. HENRY HARTEAN was the principal advocate of the purchase. He presented a number of plans and diagrams, and explained the various local advantages which would be derived from its acquirement by the city. Twenty-seven hundred feet additional water frontage would thus be secured, making an entire frontage of 5,000 feet. The space gained would be 200 feet on Flushing-avenue, 1,890 feet from the foot of Hamilton-street, over the marsh, to Wallabout Channel, and 790 feet wide at the extreme end, adjoining the property now owned by the city. Alderman WILSON and others also spoke in favor of the purchase, and from indications it is probable that the Committee will submit a favorable report at the next meeting of the Board.

THE BROOKLYN LIQUOR DEALERS.—An adjourned meeting of the Brooklyn liquor dealers was held at Montague Hall, last evening, Mr. JOHN LANGSTAFF in the chair. The Committee heretofore appointed to confer with the New-York Association reported progress, and presented certificates to be used by the Collectors in the various Wards of the city. There was some conversation as to whether the Brooklyn Association should join the New-York Society, or send separate representatives to Albany. Pending the question a motion was made and carried that the meeting go into executive session, when, all outsiders being excluded, the proceedings were conducted with closed doors.

LECTURE BY REV. MR. HICKS.—A lecture upon the Dignity of Labor was delivered at the Academy of Music last evening by Rev. W. W. HICKS, of the State-street Congregational Church, in which he advocated a governmental policy of protection to American industry from foreign competition, and in opposition to free trade. He also spoke favorably of the eight-hour system and the early-closing movement. The lecture was listened to attentively by an audience of about one thousand persons. The proceeds are for the benefit of the wife and family of the late Rev. NEWTON HESTON, who occupied the pulpit now occupied by Mr. HICKS.

FOUND DEAD IN HER ROOM.—A woman named MARY KOHNENCAMP, occupying apartments at No. 510 Columbia-street, was found dead in her room yesterday afternoon. It appears she lived by herself, and not having been seen for several days her neighbors felt alarmed for her safety, but finding the door locked and bolted on the inside were unable to gain admission. The Police being informed, Officer RYDER, of the Forty-third Precinct, broke the door open, when the dead body of the woman was discovered lying on the floor. From appearances, she had been dead for some days.

COURSE OF LECTURES FOR THE BENEFIT OF DISABLED SOLDIERS.—A course of lectures has been commenced under the auspices of the Army and Navy Association of Brooklyn, the proceeds to be devoted to the benefit of disabled soldiers and widows and orphans. The first lecture of the course was delivered last evening by Mr. WM. OLAND BOURNE, at the Carleton-avenue Methodist Church, his subject being "The War, its Objects, Actors and Lessons." A large audience was present, and the lecture was listened to with much attention. The next lecture of the course will be delivered by Col. A. H. DUGANNE this evening.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, JAN. 25—Nos. 96 to 100 inclusive, 103 to 117, 119, 50.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, MONDAY, JAN. 28.—Nos. 101 to 113, inclusive, 75, 79.

NEW-JERSEY.

LECTURE OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST INTERDICTED.—Considerable indignation is expressed among a portion of the Catholic residents of Jersey, in consequence of Rev. Dr. BRAUN, of Fort Lee, having been interdicted from delivering a lecture at the Tabernacle on Wednesday evening, on the subject of the "American Idea." The lecture was to be in aid of the Young Men's Father Matthew Society No. 1, and over 1,800 tickets had been disposed of. In a card published yesterday Dr. BRAUN says: "A rumor that the lecture would be prevented reached me on Saturday. On Wednesday morning I received positive information that I would not be permitted to lecture. The Bishop is not to blame, as he must do what the pastors of the city require for their benefit. If any English-speaking pastor in this city invites me in his own name, or if he invites me in the name of any society, provided the pastors do not object, I could lecture in Jersey City any and every day in the year. It is because there is such objection that I cannot lecture." The interdiction was laid on the lecturer by his ecclesiastical superior, Bishop BAYLEY, and acknowledging the authority of that prelate, Dr. BRAUN was obliged to yield to his mandate. An indignation meeting was held by the Society in aid of which the lecture was to have been given, and it being surmised that Rev. Mr. SENEZ, of the Church of the Immaculate, was the author of the trouble, a Committee was appointed to wait on that gentleman and demand an explanation. Mr. SENEZ received the Committee courteously, but emphatically denied having in any manner interfered or sought to interfere with the delivery of the lecture, and thus the matter stands at present.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.—Yesterday morning a German named WILLIAM POULSAN was found dead in his bed at No. 48 Garden-street, Hoboken. Coroner WHITE commenced an inquest yesterday afternoon, when it appeared that the deceased was in the habit of doing odd jobs around the saloon of CONRAD TUBE, No. 48 Garden-street, and that he was addicted to intemperance. On Wednesday evening a party of half a dozen persons assembled at TUBE's saloon and celebrated the advent of a new-born baby over numerous glasses of lager. POULSAN rejoiced with the rest, he taking gin "straight" every time and often, until it straightened him out about 11:30 P. M., and he was then put to bed, and yesterday morning was found lying dead. The inquest was adjourned, in order to procure the attendance of the physician who viewed the body.

FIRE IN A FOUNDRY.—At 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the iron foundry of WILLIAM FERGUSON, foot of Second-street, Hoboken, which was entirely destroyed, together with patterns, tools, &c. Loss, $5,000, upon which there was an insurance of $2,000 in a New-York company. The origin of the fire is unknown.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The engine attached to the 11 o'clock train from Newark yesterday forenoon, broke down soon after leaving that city. A Philadelphia train which came up soon after pushed the train into Jersey City.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 24.

FLOUR unchanged, not much done. WHEAT dull, but holders contend for full prices; No. 1 sold for $2 35@$2 50 for Spring and Winter. CORN dull, but no lower; Ear, 55c.; Shelled, 61. COTTON held at 31c.@31½c. for Middling, but these rates are nominal; nothing done. WHISKY dull at $2 25, in bond. MESS PORK dull and 50c. lower at the close of the market. Best city brands was offered this afternoon at $20 50, but $20 was the best offer made. BULK MEATS dull and prices drooping; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Sides, 9½c., and Hams 10½c. GREEN MEATS dull and lower; Shoulders, 6½c.; Sides. 8½c., and Hams 10½c. LARD dull at 12c.@12½c.; the latter is the rate asked, but there was no demand at 12c. BACON—Shoulders sold on spot at 11c.; Packed are dull, and Clear Sides are in good demand and sold for next week's delivery at 12¾c.@13c. GROCERIES steady; Sugar, 11½@14c.; Coffee, 23c.@26c. EXCHANGE steady at previous rates. GOLD, 134.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 24.

FLOUR dull; $10@$11 for Spring Extra, and $8@$8 25 for Superfine. WHEAT opened dull and heavy at a decline of 2c.@3c., but closed better—$2 12@$2 13 for No. 1, and $1 85@$1 87 for No. 2. CORN dull and a shade easier; 77c.@78c. for No. 1. OATS inactive but steady; 40½c.@41c. for No. 2. Live Hogs 10c.@15c. lower; $5 80@$6 40; medium to choice opened firm, but closed quiet and steady at $6 90@$7 10. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 Live Hogs, 3,000 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 1,700 Dressed Hogs.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Jan. 24.

FLOUR—The demand is moderate and the market steady. Sales 200 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $11 75. WHEAT quiet and nothing doing. CORN steady; sales of No. 1 at 98c.@$1 and old at 88c.@90c. OATS firm; sales at 52c.@55c. BARLEY firm, with sales of 2,000 bushels four-rowed Canadian at $1 05, delivered. RYE quiet and nominal at $1. PEAS steady; sales al $1 10. PROVISIONS heavy. MESS PORK quiet and and nominal at $20 50@$21. SMOKED HAMS steady; sales at 14½c. LARD quiet; sales at 13c. DRESSED HOGS—Market quiet and firm; sales at $8@$8 50. WHISKY firm at $2 39.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Jan. 24.

FLOUR is unchanged; the sales are at $12 for No. 1 Spring; $13 75@$14 for Red Winter; $15 for White, and $15 75 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR is unchanged at $7. WHEAT is quiet; choice White Canada is held at $2 95. CORN is quiet at $1 21 for No. 1. OATS at 65c. for Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS are inactive. SHORTS, $18@$20 ℔ ton; SHIPSTUFFS, $25@$27 ℔ ton; MIDDLINGS, $33@$35 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, $1; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 80c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 24.

FLOUR dull and Western low grades 25c. decline. WHEAT—Sales of Southern Red at $2 75@$3 ℔ bushel; common easier; sales of White at $1 02@$1 03, and Yellow at 98c.@$1 ℔ bushel. FLAX-SEED, $2 50@$2 60; Clover, $8 75@$9. OATS, 58c. COTTON, 33½c.@34c., and quiet. SUGAR quiet but firm; fair to good refining, 10½c.@10½c. WHISKY unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 24.

TOBACCO—Sales 46 hhds.; low grades quoted at $2 65@$5 75. Superfine FLOUR, $10. Prime WHEAT, $2 80. CORN—Shelled, 70c.; Ear, 60c. OATS, 65c. MESS PORK, $21 50. Prime LARD, 12¾c. in tierces. BACON—Shoulders, 12c.; Clearsides, 13½c.; Hams, 16c. Raw WHISKY, $2 29. Rio COFFEE, 25c. Prime New-Orleans SUGAR, 14½c.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Jan. 24.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT declined; $1 96 for No. 2. CORN unchanged. OATS dull; 47c. for No. 1 and 42c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS—1,100 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 5,500 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,700 bbls. Flour, 1,300 bushels Wheat.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Jan. 24.

COTTON unquotable. Receipts of the week: Sea Island, 387 bales; Uplands 10,367 bales. Exports: Sea Island, 264 bales; Uplands, 6,130 bales. Stock: Sea Island, 841 bales; Uplands, 29,931.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Jan. 24.

COTTON dull; Middling nominal at 31½c. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 60c. RESIN dull; sales at $3@$5. CRUDE TURPENTINE—Sales of Virgin at $4 05. TAR steady; sales at $1 65. Business prostrate.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, Jan. 24.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,300 bales; fair demand throughout the day; buyers claiming lower prices; market closed very weak; Middling, 31c.; some sales lower.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

COTTON easier, somewhat lower. Middling, 32½c. Sales to-day 265 bales. Sales of the week 2,300 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 24.

COTTON declined ½c.; sales 160 bales Middling 30c. Holders firm.

[Advertisement.]

A NEW EPOCH IN MEDICAL SCIENCE.—One of the greatest European physicians, Dr. L. Raudnitz, of Vienna, says, in his analytical treatise on HOFF's MALT EXTRACT: "This beverage of health has acquired a reputation unsurpassed by any other specific, and has afforded during the past fifteen years relief to many thousand sufferers. Its extended adoption cannot fail to form an epoch in medical science."

That which this learned man foresaw has happened. HOFF's MALT EXTRACT has received the approval of the first scientific societies of Europe: has earned the praise of the rulers, as well as of the people of all classes of society; and has sustained in the United States its European reputation. It is daily prescribed by the first physicians in this City as an agreeable strengthening tonic for the delicate; as a nutriment for convalescents, or persons with enfeebled vital powers, and as a remedy for all diseases of the throat, chest, stomach, catarrh in its different stages, hemorrhoids, &c.

HOFF's MALT EXTRACT DEPOT, No. 542 BROADWAY.

Price $6 per dozen. One dozen and upward delivered to any part of this City, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh or Jersey City free of charge.

Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The best house in New-York can be protected invisibly and without damage by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, which is the only protection in the world which has never been broken through by burglars.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—Mrs. R. Ward, Mrs. Auguste Page, A. Murphy, Anna Galletti, M. Hernandez and wife, J. J. Alexander L. Binnell, H. Probst, C. H. Powell, Dr. Lefebre, A. Arango, Thomas Vinget, L. Cardella, Thos. Young, C. H. Hedden, C. R. Wilkins, G. Cincinatta, F. E. Landa, John Lyons, T. C. Mullen, Modeste Corrisen.

JAN. 24—*In steamship Denmark, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Talbot and family, Caleb Sadler, S. Hosyek, S. Baldensick, C. Cornmalll, and 130 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 16 | Sun sets..... 5 09 | Moon rises..11 14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 24 | Gov. Island.12 13 | Hell Gate... 1 35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 24.

Cleared.

Steamships Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, J. Hand; Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Gen. Sherman, Pendleton, Mobile, Young & Cowan.

Steamer Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships Thornton, Wells, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Eliza, (Br.,) Sedley, Liverpool via Mobile, Harbecks & Co.

Brig Lizabel, Panno, Zaza, Warren Ray.

Schooners Wm. Sutton, Lee, York River, Va.; S. P. Adams, Donovan, Jacksonville, Brett, Son & Co.; A. A. Horton, Fields, Newbern, J. L. Davis; Domatilla, (Br.,) Hadden, Cork for orders, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Eagle, Greene, Havana 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Denmark, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool Jan. 9, and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and 138 passengers to the National Steam Navigation Co.

Steamship Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Wellington, Trinidad, Port Spain, 34 ds., with cocoa, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Jan. 22, lat. 39, lon. 73, saw the wreck of a ship, bottom up; could not get her name. Has been 21 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy northerly gales; lost and split sails and damaged rigging.

Brig Ibex, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Graham, Kingston, Jam., 29 ds., with logwood to J. F. Whitney & Co. Has had very heavy weather; lost deck-load, sails, &c. Jan. 20, lat. 38, lon. 71 45, spoke brig Alma Jane, of Shelburne, N. S., from St. Martin's, bound to Philadelphia, with a cargo of salt, in distress, sails damaged and short of provisions, she having been driven to sea from the Delaware, with a pilot on board; would try to reach Bermuda; supplied her with provisions and water, and took off the pilot and brought him to this port.

Schr. Electric Spark, (of Harwich,) Phillips, Kingston, Jam., 19 ds., with fruit to Fitzhugh Wilomer & Co. Has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales; lost jibboom and stay, sprung bowsprit and started foremast.

Schr. Adolph Hugel, Robinson, Galveston, with mdse. to A. Abbott.

Schr. Charles Dennis, Hughes, Charleston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 24—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York; brig Stockton, New-Orleans; schr. George N. Devereux, Baltimore.

Also arr. barks Sirian, from Troon, and Chimborazo, from New-Orleans.

Below—Brig L. Staples, from Savannah for Portland.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 24—Arr. steamer Saragossa, from New-York. Cld. bark Tascano and ship Nereus, for Liverpool; schrs. Nellie Tarbox, New-Orleans; R. Caldwell, New-York. Sld. schooners R. C. Thomas, [illegible] Daniel Brittain, Philadelphia.

HOLMES' HOLE, Mass., Jan. 24—Arr. bark Edward Everett, from Baltimore for Boston.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Jan. 24—Arr. brig E. H. Kennedy, from Savannah for Boston; schr. John Atwood, Cape Haytien, for do.; F. C. Simmons, Tangier, for do.; ship Electric Spark, Baltimore, for Boston; brig Poinsett, Havana for do.; crews exhausted; schr. Clara, from Baltimore for Boston, with the crew of the schr. George A. Bearse, from Norfolk, which vessel was abandoned off Montauk Point; no date given.

In port—Steamer Neptune, from Boston for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 24—Cld. steamer Herman Livingston, New-York; bark Sagadahoc, Carthagena; schr. John Strout, Richmond. Arr. schr. H. S. Boynton, Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Manhattan, for Havana and New-Orleans, on leaving her pier yesterday afternoon, was forced by a large body of ice upon pier No. 2, whereby the forward part of her guard was broken in, and it was found impossible to proceed on the voyage without repairs, which will take until Saturday morning to complete.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 24.—The telegraph has made terrible mistakes in the dispatches from here relative to the steamer Pagara del Oceano, contained in the *Herald* of the 20th inst. The steamer was from Havana, bound to New-York. It was the brig Romance, from Nassau to Baltimore, which suffered all the damage ascribed to the steamer; the latter only leaking badly in consequence of the heavy gale that she encountered.

The steamer Delaware, from Charleston on the 18th inst., for New-York and Norfolk, short of coal, experienced heavy weather from the northwest to the northeast, and put into Hatteras Inlet on Sunday during a heavy easterly gale, accompanied by thunder and lightning. She left at the Inlet the schr. Wm. Tice, for Philadelphia, and the Oregon, for New-York, from Newbern, with naval stores; also a schooner hailing from Huntington, Long Island, in distress. She had lost her boat davits, and her bulwarks were stove. Her mainsail had been blown away. She sailed in company from Newbern with the steamer James L. Greery, from New-York.

The schr. J. L. Price, from Wilmington, and the Adele Truedell, from Newbern for Philadelphia, with naval stores, have arrived at Norfolk for repairs.

The schr. Union, which sailed two weeks ago from Baltimore, arrived at Norfolk this afternoon, leaking very badly, having been cut through by ice in the bay.

Spoken, &c.

Anna D. Torrey—brig, of and from Boston, bound to Charleston, Jan. 14, lat. 34 27 lon. 73 10.

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ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
FIRE AND BURGLAR
SAFES
Are now considered the
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Principal Warehouses, { No. 265 BROADWAY, New-York. No. 721 CHESTNUT-ST., Philadelphia.

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DEVLIN & CO.

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A CONCENTRATED SOAP, CONCENTRATING TIME, SAVING MONEY.
One pound equal to four pounds of Bar Soap.
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A. M. HOPPOCK & CO.	18 and 20 Vesey-st.
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GEORGE F. GANTZ & CO.	62 Pine-st.
JAMES S. ASPINWALL	86 William-st.

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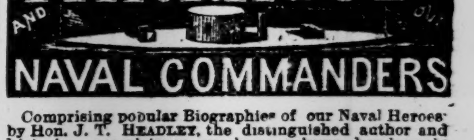
The only book issued on our Navy during the Rebellion. Agents find no competition.



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PARIS
LONDON

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From His Majesty the Emperor of Russia.
Mr. HOFF: The invoce of your fine MALT EXTRACT was favorably received; send 200 bottles more to the Imperial Summer residence.
Count SCHOUVALOFF,
High Marshal of the Court.
Castle Zarskoje.

From His Majesty the King of Denmark.
Mr. HOFF: His Majesty the King has ordered me to express the satisfaction His Majesty has experienced from the beneficial effects which your MALT EXTRACT has produced on his own person and on several members of his august family. By order
L. CASTENSCHIOLD, Aide-de-Camp
of His Majesty King Christian IX, of Denmark.
Copenhagen.

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FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES or HERALD complete, from Jan. 1, 1861, to present time. Address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

KELLEY'S GRAND NORTH AMERICAN PRIZE CONCERT.

On SATURDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., the drawing for prizes, in KELLEY'S GRAND NORTH AMERICAN PRIZE CONCERT, takes place at the Wabash-avenue Rink. The sale of tickets during the last few weeks has been immense, and the entire number, half a million in all, is nearly exhausted. Those who wish to secure a chance in this enterprise—one that has never fallen under the suspicions which have at last ruined others of the kind—will be obliged to speak and act, or write quickly. Mr. KELLEY continues to offer the same terms which have been obtained heretofore in the sale of tickets—single tickets $1, five tickets for $4 50, and ten tickets for $8. Of the whole number of tickets, (500,000,) every other one draws a prize, the highest one being $30,000, and the amount of greenbacks alone to be distributed amounting to $100,000. An extra force of clerks has been put on within the last few weeks, and the demand for clerical help is constantly increasing. Orders mailed in any part of the East and North by Thursday night will reach Chicago in time to be filled and mailed before the drawing commences. Persons sending orders will address A. A. KELLEY & CO., No. 105 Randolph-st., Chicago.—*Chicago Times.*

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 139, Jan. 24, 1867.
11, 81, 22, 71, 14, 67, 3, 37, 6, 19, 25, 36, 34.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 140. Jan. 24, 1867.
31, 72, 68, 53, 78, 5, 63, 11, 39, 54, 58, 41.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 63, Jan. 24, 1867.
11, 24, 25, 20, 58, 6, 55, 29, 21, 26, 34, 1, 77.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 64. Jan. 24, 1867.
69, 26, 4, 6, 45, 58, 14, 52, 65, 18, 68, 8.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 79 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
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